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EMIGRES FEAR MURDER AFTER MARKOV, SIMEONOV DEATHS

DW090750Y Bonn DIE WELT in German 4 Oct 78 p 1 DW

[Text] London--Within 3 weeks one more Bulgarian employee of BBC has died unnaturally. Thirty year-old Vladimir Simeonov was found dead yesterday in his apartment. According to police statements the Bulgarian emigre died of suffocation by blood that had gotten into his windpipe due to a broken nasal bone. He was found dead at the bottom of a staircase. A Scotland Yard spokesman said: "We treat this as a suspicious death considering the recent murder of Georgi Markov."

Simeonov's Bulgarian BBC colleague Markov died on 11 September of blood poisoning. A pedestrian stabbed him in the leg with the tip of his umbrella at a bus stop in the center of London, that way injecting a metal ball into him consisting of platinum and iridium. Vladimir Kostov the exiled Bulgarian living in Paris, was nearly murdered in a similar way. A 1.7 millimeter ball consisting of platinum and iridium was extracted from the back of the 46 year-old journalist, and Kostov was saved.

Markov, who knew many details about the private lives of Bulgarian politicians, was living in constant fear of the Bulgarian secret service, his British wife Annabel said.

After the umbrella murder of Markov and the mysterious death of Simeonov, exiled Bulgarian Stefan Bankov in Los Angeles fears he will be the next victim. He said yesterday in a telephone interview that several attempts have been made to kill him.

Minister Stoyanov, who is responsible for the Bulgarian state security service, stated on 15 September on television: "Our enemies cannot evade our action anywhere. Borders do not exist for us. Counterrevolution must know that it has no secure refuge."

ZHIVKOV VISITS IVAYLOVGRAD, SPEAKS AT MEETINGS

AU071948Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Oct 78 AU

[Summary] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, accompanied by Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, has paid a 2-day visit to Ivaylovgrad.

He was cordially welcomed by the people who attended a large meeting in the center of town. Georgi Petrov, first secretary of the Kurdzhali Okrug party committee, welcomed the guest and gave the floor to Georgi Delimitrev, first secretary of the Ivaylovgrad party committee, who delivered a speech.

"Following this, Todor Zhivkov delivered a speech and touched on the basic tasks facing our country in connection with the fulfillment of the national party conference decisions on improving the people's standard of living and accelerating the process of building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria. He stressed the necessity of intensified and joint work for ameliorating the damage caused by natural disasters. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also spoke on certain topical problems of the international situation and devoted special attention to the cooperation among the Balkan peoples".

At the end of Todor Zhivkov's first day in Ivaylovgrad, he met the okrug party committee bureau, the okrug people's council executive committee, the Ivaylovgrad party committee bureau and the Ivaylovgrad People's Council Executive Committee. Georgi Petrov, first secretary of Kurdzhali Okrug party committee, briefed Todor Zhivkov on the successes achieved in the okrug.

"In his speech Todor Zhivkov emphasized the need to fully utilize the economic and geographical conditions of this favored southern part of our motherland. He stressed that the possibilities for improving agricultural production should be maximally used so that they can produce not only high yields but also achieve increased economic efficiency. Comrade Zhivkov discussed the great possibilities that can be achieved in the field of cattle-breeding. It has to become, Zhivkov noted, one of the responsible and decisive branches of agricultural production in this area".

Following this, Zhivkov visted a metal producing plant and a kindergarten at the (Kirachi) village.

This afternoon, Comrade Todor Zhivkov left Ivaylovgrad.

More on Zhivkov's Speech

AU071952Y Sofia STA in English 1855 GMT 7 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Ivaylovgrad, 7 Oct, BTA--"Our relations with Greece are very good. They develop in a spirit of good neighbourliness and cooperation" said the Bulgarian head of state and party leader, Mr Todor Zhivkov, in a speech delivered today at a rally in the town of Ivaylovgrad. Mr Todor Zhivkov, who is on a tour in this area bordering on Greece said: "Such is the policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in regard to all the Balkan countries. This policy is compatible with the spirit of Helsinki and helps to rally the ranks of the forces of peace and international cooperation".

The Bulgarian leader expressed cordial gratitude to the inhabitants of the district of Ivaylovgrad for the contribution they have made to strengthening the ties of good neighbourliness with Greece.

STANKO TODOROV RETURNS FROM ROMANIA 8 OCTOBER

AU081411Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 8 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Bucharest. He had paid an official, friendly visit to Romania at the invitation of Manea Manescu, prime minister of Romania.

At Sofia airport Comrade Stanko Todorov was cordially greeted by Comrades Tano Tsolov, Nacho Papazov, Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by ministers.

From the airplane Comrade Stanko Todorov sent the following message to Comrade Manea Manesou: "Upon leaving the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania, please accept, esteemed Comrade Manescu, our sincere gratutude for the warm hospitality we received during our visit. I am convinced that the meetings and talks we had opened new possibilities and prospects for developing the comprehensive relations between our two fraternal peoples. Allow me to express to you, to the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to the Romanian people most cordial greetings and wishes for new, even greater successes in constructing the comprehensively developed socialist society in your country.

BCP DAILY REPORTS ON INTERVIEW WITH PLO REPRESENTATIVE

AU081722Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Report on interview with 'Awni Nasir, PLO representative to Bulgaria, given to a RABOTNICHESKO DELO Correspondent--no date given]

[Text] The Camp David deal broadly resounded throughout the Arab world as a U.S.-Israeli plan for settling the Middle East conflict and as a dangerous conspiracy of imperialism, Zionism and reaction against the Arab liberation cause and primarily against the Palestinian resistance. In this connection a RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent met 'Awni Nasir, chief of the PLO representation in Sofia, who readily agreed to tell the RABOTNICHESKO DELO readers about the goals of this new imperialist conspiracy.

Now, 30 years after the founding of Israel on Palestinian land, 'Awni Nasir said, the most authoritative international organizations and institutions condemn Israeli aggression and occupation and insist upon the Israeli troops' withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands and upon the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people so that a just and lasting peace can prevail in the Middle East. Regardless of all resolutions and decisions of the international forums, Israel, supported by world Zionism and U.S. imperialism, continues to ignore international public opinion and refuses to respect the United Nations. Thus, Israel reduces the chances for peace, exacerbates the tension and increases the threat of a war breaking out in our tense Middle East area. This threat has further intensified following the Camp David meeting and the deal signed there. The Camp David agreements are a link in the chain of a series of imperialist conspiracies against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, and this one a most dangerous link.

Touching on the recent Damascus conference of the "refusal front" Arab countries, 'Awni Nasir, said: This conference resolutely condemned the Camp David agreements as a complete capitulation to the Israeli occupier. It assessed them as an even greater conspiracy aimed at imposing U.S.-Israeli domination on the Middle East and Africa and also called the attention of the international public to the danger they present to security and peace in the Middle East. The conference condemned the anti-Arab policy of the United States, an enemy and not a mediator in the international efforts for a just and peaceful solution of the Middle East conflict.

We know, 'Awni Nasir continued, that the road open to us is not covered with flowers. However, we also know that there has never been and there is not now any power that can defeat the willpower of the peoples for freedom. We are convinced that the Arab revolutionary masses are capable of resisting the conspiracies of the U.S. imperialists and their proteges in our region and of defeating them.

On behalf of the PLO 'Awni Nasir expressed cordial gratitude to the BCP, the Bulgarian Government and to the Bulgarian people for their assistance and support for the just liberation struggle of the Palestinian people.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW AFGHAN AMBASSADOR

AU060950Y Sofia BTA in English 1908 GMT 5 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, Oct 5, BTA--The chairman of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today received the newly appointed ambassador of Afghanistan, Mr Mohammad Salem Masudi [name as received], who presented his credentials.

"The Bulgarian people met the news of the victory of your revolution with sincere satisfaction and a feeling of deep sympathy, they accepted it as an historic event in the life of the people of Afghanistan which opened up wide prospects for radical socioeconomic transformations in Afghanistan", Mr Zhivkov said.

[Words indistinct] he emphasized the willingness of Bulgaria to give all-round and selfless moral support and also economic, scientific, technological and organizational assistance in the process of the building up of new Afghanistan.

Mr Mohammad Salem Masudi in his turn noted that Bulgaria's experience can be used in Afghanistan for the further successful development of the national revolution under the leadership of the party of the working class and for attaining the main goal: The building of socialism.

He pointed out that the friendship between the peoples of Afghanistan and Bulgaria, which is of long standing, now, after the victory of the April revolution, has changed qualitatively and is strengthening daily. "Our fraternal and friendly links with the countries of the socialist community are developing and expanding in the interests of our peoples", the ambassador said.

Bulgaro-Afghan diplomatic relations date from 1961, when the development of their bilateral trade links also began. The two countries have signed several agreements for trade, economic and cultural cooperation.

After the proclamation on Afghanistan for a democratic republic, Bulgaria was the second country to recognize the new regime.

In the brief period in which the two countries have been building their cooperation on a qualitatively new foundation, a considerable activation of contacts in all spheres has been noticeable. At present Bulgaria is building in Afghanistan five whole projects for the leather-processing industry, vegetable oil extraction, the food canning industry and in poultry [word indistinct].

Afghanistan shows interest in Bulgaria's example in the carrying out of a land reform and in the collectivization of farming.

STATE COUNCIL AWARDS AKEL LEADER PAPAIOANNOU

AU071908Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 7 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 7 Oct, BTA--The State Council has issued a decree whereby Mr Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of the Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL), is awarded the order of Georgi Dimitrov on his 70th birthday and for his devoted service to the promotion of fraternal ties between the Bulgarian Communist Party and AKEL, to the promotion of friendly relations between the Bulgarian and the Cyprus people, to the rallying of the international communist movement and the workers' movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In a cable of greetings to Mr Ezekias Papaioannou on his awarding with the high Bulgarian order, Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP, wishes him "the best of health and new successes in your highly responsible work on your 70th birthday".

"In your person we greet the loyal son of the Cyprus working class, the ardent patriot and internationalist who since early adolescence has bound up his path of life with the struggle of workers for freedom and social progress", reads the cable in part.

"This difficult path has passed through the Cyprus mines, through the ranks of the British working class, through the fire of the Spanish Civil War, to where your international duty guided you, through the hard and long struggle for Cyprus' independence and for the territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus".

"As a secretary general of the CC of AKEL, in the course of nearly thirty years, you have made an extraordinarily great contribution to the rallying of the party's ranks and to its conversion into an influential political power in the country", reads the cable of greetings of Mr Todor Zhivkov. "Nowadays, when the people of Cyprus are living through a period of decision-making, AKEL, under your guidance, is fighting most energetically for the solution of the Cyprus issue in a way which would guarantee the preservation of the independence, the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the republic, its policy of non-alignment so that all her progressive and democratic forces could be united to defend the interests of workers".

"In Bulgaria you are known as a faithful friend of our country, as a passionate champion of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and AKEL, between the Bulgarian and the Cyprus people".

GDR DEPUTY PREMIER WEIZ MEETS TODOROV, DEPARTS

AU060954Y Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 5 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 9 Oct, BTA--The deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Andrey Lukanov, met his GDR counterpart, Mr Herbert Weiz, who arrived on a one-day visit here today. The two deputy premiers, who are heads of the two sides of the joint commission on economic and scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and the GDR, discussed current matters of economic relations.

The possibilities of their expanding, as well as some matters related to the fulfillment of the [words indistinct] lines of economic and techno-scientific cooperation and further development of the socialist integration for the period after the 1980's were discussed.

The results of the meeting were summarized in the memorandum signed.

Before his departure, Mr Herbert Weiz was received by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Ministerial Council. The leader of the Bulgarian Government was informed of the course of the fulfillment of the long-term trade agreement for the current five-year period. New possibilities for expanding cooperation, specialization and joint production in the field of machine building and the chemical industry were discussed.

OPENING OF ICON EXHIBITION IN LONDON REPORTED

AU040816Y Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 4 Oct 78 AU

[Text] London, 4 Oct, BTA--The "Bulgarian icons from the 9th to the 19th century" exhibition was ceremoniously opened here last night. Mr John Whit, president of the Courtauld Institute of Arts, assessed the exhibition as "a remarkable event in the cultural life of the British capital." The collection of 63 selected Bulgarian icons is arranged in three halls of the Courtauld Institute. It will stay in London to the end of the month after having been on view in Edinburgh from August 19 through September 24 for the international festival of arts there.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AU051846Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Oct 78 p 6 AU

[From the speech by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, at the 3 October UN General Assembly session: "Peace and Progress Are in Everyone's Interest"]

[Text] New York, CTK--Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs and head of the Czechoslovak delegation, spoke this Tuesday in the general debate at the 33d UN General Assembly in New York. In his speech he stated:

Esteemed Mr Chairman, I congratulate you, an outstanding political figure of Colombia, on being elected to the high function of chairman of the present General Assembly session. I wish you, as I do UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, many successes in your exacting and responsible work. We welcome the admission of the Solomon Islands as a new UN member. This is an expression of the progressing liquidation of vestiges of colonialism and a contribution toward strengthening the universal substance of our organization.

The development of events through last year has brought a lot that is new and positive, contributing to the interests of detente and peace. We sincerely welcome and support this fact.

However, the situation in which we begin this session is far from being unambiguous. It is simultaneously both favorable and complicated. It is contradictory, but also filled with prospects. It is favorable, as it clearly proves the historical hopelessness of all cold war endeavors to again revive such a policy from the positions of force.

It is complicated because adversaries of detente have not laid down their weapons but have, in fact, even increased their harmful activity. It is contradictory. It confirms the laws of dialectics by reflecting the inevitable conflict of the old, which is resisting progress, with the new arrangement of world affairs, characterized by the principles of detente.

Despite this, it is filled with prospects, because the peoples' will to achieve detente and to stop feverish armament continues to remain the decisive factor of international development. Therefore, if we do not want to fumble in the dark, we have no other task before us of greater priority than to march jointly on the well-proven routes of detente, the beneficial effects of which we are only beginning to feel and the further, almost unlimited possibilities of which we are uncovering.

In this, we should do the following: Orient ourselves toward what draws peoples and state closer to each other and binds them together, and not toward things which separate them; strive to proceed further, to look to new horizons; live not only passively, side by side, evading conflicts "only"--though this might have been sufficient to be a good neighbor yesterday, it is not today--but constantly develop the infrastructure of detente and consolidate its political, economic and legal foundations; bring blood to the tissue of bilateral relations; strengthen mutual trust; develop political dialog on all levels, including high and top level; keep in motion the regular consultation system; conclude mutually advantageous agreements and fill them with concrete contents; see to their fulfillment, since the old Romans' "pacta sunt servanda" is more valid today than it has ever been, bring about detente through the growth of economic and scientific-technical cooperation; care for further cultural and spiritual enrichment; see that detente--this clearly defined, crystallized, dynamic, lasting value beneficial for everyone--increasingly permeates the body of international life and becomes universal and irreversible.

Detente Also In the Military Sphere

Simultaneously, we should bear in mind that the agenda of the day will not include effective, spectacular successes even in future; for it will be necessary to continue to bring about, in a difficult everyday battle, what has already been agreed on and not to permit previously achieved positive aspects to be nullified. We must continue to see that risks are not taken with detente, that doubts are not cast on it, it is not abused as a pretext for interfering in the internal affairs of others; and in this, we must progress along paths that are unknown thus far, untrodden paths, at times in the almost pioneer manner.

Initially, we must cope with the difficult, but feasible task of applying detente to the military sphere; we must not succumb to those who want to pursue a policy of flagrantly ignoring mankind's longings and not permit escalating tension, feverish armament, creation of distrust, confrontation and somber instability to dig potholes in detente's path.

That is why it will be necessary to incessantly remind these people of the hopelessness of counting on extortion. Strongman gestures did not impress the socialist countries in the past; they are all the more futile today. Nothing was gained by them, and nothing will be. Surely they merely complicated the situation; and now, this would be an aberrant conclusion, an error that would be paid for dearly.

Thus the policy of detente is a policy of demanding, untiring, responsible effort. The high extent of its peaceful profitability answers the question of its relative worth. Its peaceful profitability is based on really valuable facts: In Europe, this eternal epicenter of conflicts, political development is undoubtedly successfully overcoming the fateful crossroads now facing all of us, due to materialization of the ideas of the Helsinki conference that were expediently confirmed in Belgrade by the resolve of all participants to continue easing tension, even despite certain premature attempts to ignore the agreed upon principles, or to adopt the stance of a sort of consecrated arbiter.

In fact, even in the microclimate of central Europe, this pernicious source of wars--of such horror as the Thirty Years' War or World War II--even here, detente is reflected in the longest peace of the last few centuries. Such is, then, the interest yielded by the profitability of detente for peace.

From this undeniable reality follows the basic philosophy with which Czechoslovakia--a firm link in the socialist community and an active participant in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA--approaches the policy of detente. It proceeds from the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence, which we are applying this purposefully and in coordination with the fraternal socialist countries. As CSSR President Gustav Husak declared during this year's visit of the USSR party and government delegation, headed by L.I. Brezhnev: "Our party and all Czechoslovak people highly value the Soviet Union's principled peace policy, support it fully and strive with all their might to contribute toward its materialization."

That is exactly why we welcome every impulse, provided by any country, to make the process of detente even more viable. We regard the positive balancesheet of Czechoslovakia's relations with its Western neighbors as a valuable contribution toward this development.

The dominent aspect of these relations is represented by this year's official visit of President Gustav Husak to the FRG--incidentally, the very first visit on such a level in the history of both states. The joint declaration assessing the results of the negotiations strikingly reflected the bilateral political will to intensify detente, to stabilize it, and to continue expanding mutual relations in all spheres. [paragraph continues]

The future visit by leading FRG representatives who have accepted an invitation to visit Czechoslovakia will undoubtedly strengthen this resolve.

The Development of Relations With All Countries

Another favorable development we noted concerns relations with Austria. Recently, the foundations of an all-round development of constructive, mutually beneficial relations between the two countries have been decisively consolidated. The expected visit of the federal president of the republic of Austria to Czechoslovakia will be an important contribution to development of peaceful cooperation between our countries.

But we are enriching the process of detente by developing mutually advantageous cooperation with practically all European countries and with other states on all contingents, even those with which our past contacts have either been on a low level or did not exist at all.

We continue to intensify the traditionally good contacts with developing countries. With the utmost resolution, we support their just struggle for political independence, economic development and social progress. We regard the movement of nonalined countries as a significant positive factor in international relations. We welcome the fact that the nonalined countries consider it beneficial and objectively necessary that detente become universal and dominant on all continents.

For this reason we welcomed the results of the Belgrade conference with a feeling of gratification. We presume that the summit conference of nonalined countries, to convene next year in Havana, will contribute even more significantly to peace. We place particular emphasis on the overall reorganization of international economic relations and on the introduction of a new economic system. Of course, this must be founded on a just international division of labor in development of mutually advantageous relations, based on equal rights among all countries--socialist, capitalist and developing.

We are also acquiring valuable experience on the European Continent, because the fabric of detente is beginning to be consolidated through multilateral economic cooperation as well. We welcome the decision reached at the 33d EEC session to organize an all-European congress on the living environment. Likewise, current contacts between the CEMA and EEC representatives show both how important and how possible it is to work out a common agreement on establishing official contacts, thus contributing to development of multilateral cooperation among the European countries and in areas outside Europe for consolidating the material base of detente.

Several months ago we negotiated here--for the first time in this organization's history, in such a highly representative forum, with almost all countries of the world participating--today's key question, disarmament. The singularity of these negotiations lay in the fact that all speakers strove untiringly to help solve this vital question; it lay in their resolve to relieve the people's shoulders of the senseless burden of armament and to eliminate the embryos of explosive situations leading toward conflicts.

The session unambiguously and positively confirmed mankind's deep interest in halting feverish armament. It supported the necessity of complementing political detente with military detente without delay. It acknowledged that we have a universal problem in this concerning the vital interests of all peoples and states and which, can therefore, only be solved through joint effort.

It is in the light of this most pressing current need that we evaluate the special UN session's final document. In our opinion it appraises the present state of affairs in disarmament realistically, constructively setting specific aims.

Thus we cannot complain of a shortage of well-defined alternatives. Neither can we complain of the lack of expedient instruments for--as we firmly hope--disassembling the terrible armament monster.

To Eliminate Forever the Risk of a Nuclear War

Among these alternatives one of the first places is held by the document "On Practical Ways for Halting Feverish Armament," submitted by the Soviet Union and demanding that feverish armament be stopped and that the channels, through which it is spreading and which are continually crossing new thresholds of destructive effectiveness, be blocked.

To bring about this comprehensive program--beginning with international agreements on halting production and banning all kinds of nuclear weapons, including mass destruction weapons, and incorporating banning new kinds of conventional weapons of great destruction force--would mean to premanently eliminate the risk of a world nuclear war and to install firm international peace and security.

We are firmly convinced that the worldwide treaty on renunciation of force in international relations would greatly contribute to solving disarmament problems. As regards the CSSR, we are at all times prepared to sign such a treaty.

Soon it will have been 40 years since Czechoslovakia became the first mined, advanced outpost of the fronts of World War II because of the shameful Munich diktat. Thus Czechoslovakia is vitally interested, as a socialist and peace-loving country, in consistently ending armament and all risks of military confrontation. And it is always ready to weigh any and all constructive proposals brought by other countries and to cooperate with all who are truly interested in halting development and production of general destruction weapons and the unbridled armament race.

However, as was again urgently shown by the special UN session, effective disarmament measures can primarily acquire the so greatly needed impetus, the tendency to be lasting and binding for all states through convening the world disarmament conference. We are sincerely glad that the session really became a prologue to such a conference in recommending, with the weight of its entire authority, the convening of this conference--and I quote--"earliest." The time has thus come for us to reach agreement on when and how best to organize this conference.

This summer, the socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, submitted additional important proof of their sincere endeavor and their great sense of the mutually advantageous solution enabled by such a significant sector as the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The socialist countries' new enterprising proposals, in many respects, constructively meet the stances of the West halfway. They aim to enable these neogtiations at last to get out of the blind alley at last. In the end, this step can also become a stimulating factor for most desirable positive motion throughout the entire disarmament sphere.

The earliest conclusion of a SALT agreement between the USSR and the United States would contribute significantly to substantially normalizing the disarmament situation.

The same applies to the successful and speedy conclusion of the tripartite talks between the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain dealing with the complete and general ban on nuclear weapon tests. This General Assembly should also, in our opinion, initiate matter-of-fact talks about concluding an agreement prohibiting the development, production and deployment of neutron weapons.

We also believe that adoption of a joint commitment by all nuclear states not to use nuclear weapons against countries that renounced these weapons and do not have them would be significant. We support the Soviet Union's proposal that this commitment become an international treaty as soon as possible and that reliable international measures be adopted to prevent deployment of nuclear weapons on territories of states where they have not yet been deployed. Achievement of concrete agreements on halting feverish armament especially depends on the states' policy, on their high political will and on whether the people of all countries will actively join in the effort for halting armament. This is why the draft declaration about educating nations in the spirit of peace, which was submitted to this General Assembly by the People's Republic of Poland, has our full support. We share the view that such a document would significantly contribute to support for the noble ideas of peace, security, mutual respect and understanding within the broad world public.

The Inevitablility of Liquidating Colonialism and Racism

Although they differ from each other, they have common denominators. These include not just controversial borderlines or borders that may seem just to some, but the hunger for crude oil, copper, cobalt, uranium or other raw materials; the greed for cheap labor bringing fairytale profits to supranational monopolies; the attempts to retard the inner polarization of forces, to conserve or maintain the last colonial rear guard and the malicious effort to use some developing countries as a support or springboard for struggle against the national liberation movement.

This is why any attempts to suppress the African national liberation movement--this generally recognized legal norm of the international community--is not an adequate response to the unwavering determination of the nations of Africa to obtain their honor and dignity.

We want to point again to the fact that the racist and colonial regimes in Salisbury and Pretoria--overridden by history--continue to be a serious source of danger to the whole of independent Africa and to peaceful life, not only in this region but throughout the world, and insult the dignity and intellect of the African man.

We categorically condemn the numerous coordinated aggressive sallies of the South African and Rhodesian racists against the heroic people of Angola and Mozambique.

In this context--precisely here on UN premises--I would like to stress again that the CSSR has always consistently and actively called and will continue to call for the complete liquidation of such political anachronisms as colonialism, racism and apartheid. This is why we call both here and in the Security Council for the speedy independence of the Zimbabwe and Namibian people, in harmony with the UN declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and nations. We support--and will continue to do so--all concrete steps aimed at this goal.

We have always held the view that any separate talks about the Middle East--this chronic source of tension--whether they take place under a tent on the 101st kilometer, in Jerusalem, Cairo or at Camp David, are at sharp variance with the vital interests of the Arab nations' vital interests. And because they have never solved the question in a comprehensive way, particularly from the point of view of the justified demands of the Arab people of Palestine, they can never lead to peace but only to further instability, complications and conflicts, regardless of whether they were called "step by step" policy or the search for the "framework of peace" and irrespective of their venue.

This is why we continue to be firmly convinced that a truly lasting peace in this explosive part of the world can be insured only on the basis of a comprehensive solution with all involved parties participating, including the PLO. [paragraph continues]

This necessarily requires the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all areas the aggressor occupied in 1967, realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of self-determination and creating their own state, and insuring the right to independence and security for all states in the conflict region.

We continue to regard the Geneva conference attended by all involved parties, including the PLO, to be the most suitable forum for such a solution.

We also strive for the solution of the Cyprus question on the basis of strictly respecting the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and nonalinement of the Republic of Cyprus, in accordance with respective UN resolutions, as we again confirmed during the recent visit of the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus to the CSSR.

We fully back the people of united Socialist Vietnam who--after long years of war--even today heroically defend their sovereignty against hegemonistic tendencies, pressure and provocations. Even from this high platform, I would like to express our full support for their just cause. Neither do I wish to forget to mention that this year 25 years have passed since the end of the Korean War. We stress again that according to the 30th UN General Assembly session resolution it is necessary to create peace and for accelerating the independent peaceful unification of Korea as aspired to by the DPRK.

We support Constructive International Cooperation

This month Czechoslovakia will celebrate 60 years of existence. It spent half of this time under conditions of the old social system, economic crisis, Munich tragedy, 6 years of fascist occupation and cruel war, to which almost 400,000 Czechs and Slovaks fell victim.

The second half, incomparably happier, is represented by the 30 years of building socialism, all-round prosperity and--thanks to the Soviet Union--even conquering space, insuring favorable conditions for the all-round intellectual and material development of man, especially the right to work, to free all-round medical care, education, perfect mother and child care or a secure old age. I point to these facts because the firm background makes foreign policy a firm and reliable instrument for asserting the interests of one's own people. Peace and social progress represent such interests for us.

I think, therefore, that it is hardly necessary to repeat here our unwavering position, which sees in the united nations an irreplacable international forum born in those moments of general happiness immediately following the war, when the triumphant, unsuppressable cause of the victory of human freedom over barbarian destruction, which is without parallel, united the world community in unwaveringly striving to avert another world war. The UN Charter, this instrument rested by time--a document of universally effective value--has made it possible for us to adequately grapple with the problems of the postwar epoch since then. Consistent adherance to it also guarantees the UN's effective work in the future.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, one of the founding members and also a Security Council member, is fully committed to the cause of the United Nations and will continue--encouraged by the enthusiasm of the peace-loving forces--to assist the process of detente and the expansion of contructive international cooperation with unabating energy.

This is because this policy corresponds to the humane nature of our socialist community, and because the effort for creating conditions for a peaceful life of all nations and for developing peaceful and fruitful cooperation among states is our main foreign policy goal.

Chnoupek Interviewed in New York

LD061442Y Prague CTK in English 1100 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

["Chnoupek Interview by Pavel Urban"--CTK headline]

[Text] New York, 6 Oct, CETEKA--The general debate at the 33rd UN General Assembly is characterized by "unequivocal support of almost all delegations to the policy of international detente", Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has told CETEKA before leaving New York as head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the General Assembly session. He noted that "the calls for the further promotion of international peace cooperation, for contacts and political dialogue between states having different social systems, and especially for the transferring detente also to the military sphere, have never been so strong as this year. This is certainly due to the awareness of realistic-minded politicians--and naturally also to the mighty pressure of the world public--that there is and there cannot be today any sensible alternative to peaceful co-existence".

The minister stressed it was a particularly prominent feature of the UN debates that those politicians who support some form of 'cold war' policy or continued arms race "cannot stand on the rostrum in the General Assembly and publicly reject detente".

Bohuslav Chnoupek noted that the general debate showed many reserves in the search for the possibilities of how to live in peace side by side, how to jointly solve the global problem of human civilization, how to liquidate the shameful stain on the face of the 20th century--colonialism, neocolnialism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

The minister said that in his United Nations address emphasis was placed on the necessity of continuing detente, despite obstacles which might seem so terrible that they tend to lead to various notions that the international situation is deteriorating.

"True, we do not cherish any illusion that the opponents of detente are irritated by the successes of the forces of socialism, progress and peace and place one obstacle after another on our road. In spite of this, many facts prove that detente continues to be the main tendency of international development", but not an automatic one.

Mentioning Czechoslovakia's activities in the United Nations the minister recalled that in September Czechoslovakia chaired the Security Council. Taking advantage of the opportunity the minister held thirty-two meetings with his colleagues during the 33rd General Assembly. These meetings "helped further improve the knowledge of the stands of other countries, confirm that political dialogue is justified, helped realize the possibilities of the UN in consolidating detente, evaluate the international situation and generally increase our contribution to the policy of peaceful coexistence", the Czechoslovak foreign minister stated.

Chnoupek Returns

LD061404Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who led the Czechoslovak delegation at the 33d UN General Assembly session, returned to Prague today from New York. He was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Milos Vejvoda, deputy foreign minister, and other senior officials of the ministry.

LEADERS GREET GDR COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD070352Y Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 6 Oct, CETEKA--Czechoslovak leaders today appreciated the important contribution of the German Democratic Republic, as a firm part of the community of socialist countries, to the joint battle of the world's (?progressive) forces for peace, security and cooperation among nations.

On the occasion of the national day--the 29th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic--Communist Party General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal congratulated their GDR counterparts on the country's successes, which are a result of the selfless, creative work and initiative of the GDR people in implementing the conclusions of the 11th congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED).

The message, sent to SED General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker and Premier Willi Stoph, appreciates the intensifying relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries, which "serve our joint aims, help strengthen the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist countries and bring their nations closer together."

Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra sent a telegram of congratulations to Chairman of the GDR People's Assembly Horst Sindermann and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek congratulated his colleague Oskar Fischer.

PRAGUE PAPER SPECULATES ON REAGAN TRIP TO CHINA

AU042340Y Prague PRACE in Czech 30 Sep 78 p 3 AU

("(MH)"-signed article: "The Game With the Chinese Card"]

[Text] RUMOR HAS IT THAT THE AMERICAN POLITICIAN RONALD REAGAN IS SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING A TRIP TO CHINA. A REMARKABLE THING. OR DOES THE INDEFINITE "DIPLOMATIC" FORMULATION NOT INDICATE THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO ACCEPT AN INVITATION? AND IN FACT, WHO NEEDS THIS UNSUCCESSFUL PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE OF THE PAST ELECTIONS? DO THE CHINESE PERHAPS NEED HIM?

Let us concede that the same ardent welcome will be prepared for Reagan as Brzezinski received. There are reasons for this. Reagan has always been the symbol of extreme rightwing forces. The wave of anti-Soviet words, which has enveloped America and was evoked by government representatives, can again sweep him to the top. In Peking's eyes this is a recommendation. The Chinese leaders are willing to forget that there was a time when Reagan was among those opposing the PRC's entry into the United Nations. The Taiwan regeme was both more preferable and closer for him. He knew the Maoists so little, and so badly, that he was not averse to an eternal nonrecognition of continental China, not even to a blocade, a boycott against it...And now the very same Reagan has made an almost 180-degree turn. This testifies not only to Reagan's evolution, but is also characteristic for the Maoists.

Reagan's advisers would scarcely be spreading rumors about his visiting China at this time had they not received agreement to this in advance. This is not in the least peculiar. To travel in the year of presidential elections would be too late, and obviously Reagan wants to try his luck once again. On the other hand, the present is too premature. But the moment for announcing the trip has been chosen at the right time. Why?

REAGAN DOES NOT WANT TO LET A GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATS HAVE THE "CHINESE CARD." BECAUSE, IN FACT, IT WAS THE REPUBLICANS WHO PAVED THE FOOTPATH TO PEKING. REAGAN IS FIRMLY HOLDING ONTO THIS PRIMACY, AND HE IS ESPECIALLY CONCERNED WITH HIS OWN PRIORITY. IT WAS HE WHO BLAMED THE REPUBLICANS UNDER FORD FOR THE WEAK, DILATORY AND INEFFECTIVE, AS IT SEEMED TO HIM, REACTION TO THE "CHINESE SIGNS." HE HAD IN MIND THE MAOISTS' PROPOSALS TO HAVE AMERICA JOIN THEM. WHEN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS WERE IN FULL SWING 2 YEARS AGO, REAGAN LOST ALL CIRCUMSPECTION: THESE SIGNS FROM PEKING, HE SAID, MUST NOT BE IGNORED. THIS WAS STILL DURING MAO'S LIFETIME. THE MAOISTS WERE LOOKING FOR ALLIES EVERYWHERE, FOR ALLIES WHO WOULD SUPPORT THEIR CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION AND OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, AGAINST PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE, AGAINST DETENTE.

Today there is no doubt that the present government has seized at least one point of Reagan's foreign policy program of that time--and manifestly a most important one--and that it has developed it. For Reagan, this means satisfaction. American-Chinese rapprochement is well on its way. And it seems that an agreement has even been reached on positive appraisal of the question of American weapon deliveries to China, as much as this may be against the interests of international cooperation, detente and peace.

Reagan's agreement cannot but stimulate the democratic government's activity. Even now it is increasingly supporting the trips of official American personalities to China. According to press testimonies, the expansion of such outings is understood as a "strategic measure" connected with general policy toward Peking. Thus the Democrats are holding onto the course chosen by the Republicans, especially by Reagan. The present incitement of anti-Soviet hysterics and feverish armament signifies far more than a mere appurtenance to one of the two parties that have so admirably drawn closer to each other. Both sides would now like to play the "Chinese card."

IN A RECENT INTERVIEW WITH THE WEEKLY U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, REAGAN DECLARED THAT HE CONSIDERED RAPPROCHEMENT WITH THE PEKING REGIME LOGICAL, SINCE IT IS ALLEGEDLY NECESSARY TO "MAKE THE RUSSIANS NERVOUS," AND HIS CLOSEST COLLABORATORS HAVE EVEN LEAKED TO THE JOURNALISTS THAT HE WELCOMES, WITHOUT PREJUDICE, NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS AND THAT HE IS FOR "CLOSE CONTACTS" WITH CHINA AS A POTENTIAL ALLY AGAINST THE USSR.

Prudent people, whose articles in the American newspapers can be read even by Reagan and his advisers, nevertheless believe that American interests are not identical with those of China. They regard the stake on the "Chinese card" as a risk, also because "China would not object if its enemies were to destroy each other in a nuclear war and leave it the only empire worthy of the name, as--after all--corresponds to Chinese traditions" (American historian Hans Morgenthau in the New York TIMES).

"Politicians like Reagan know Chinese history very badly; after all, this is what the American sinologists and experts on Asian questions claim about them. But they should perhaps know their Maoists already. Their lack of political principles, their ambivalence and cynicism are known to the whole world. A rapprochement and ties with them bring risks to everyone. Their reliability is dubious. For them, a treacherous knife in the back is nothing unusual. It is shortsighted to believe that they can be appeased. They cunningly count on being able to successfully provoke a war between the Soviet Union and the United States. This is the lasting base of Maoist doctrine, aimed at world hegemony. The finals of the game with the "Chinese card" can be changed by Peking into a catastrophe for all mankind.

Two thousand years ago, the power of Chinese emperors was limited to the geographic area accessible to them. It consisted of colonies and vassal states on China's southern borders. Now the Maoists would like to have the whole world at their feet. This difference, compared with history, should not be forgotten.

REPORTAGE ON GDR'S 29TH ANNIVERSARY DAY

Honecker Presents Awards

DW061245Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 6 Oct 78 DW

[Address by SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker at a state ceremony in Berlin today, presenting high state awards to outstanding personages and collectives--recorded]

[Text] Dear friends and comrades, it is my pleasure to honor you for your outstanding achievements for our people and fatherland on the eve of our national day. Thanks to the great initiative of the workers, we can look back with pride to the distance covered in the (?building) of the evolved socialist society. Remarkable achievements have been attained in all fields. Labor productivity has grown and the material and cultural living standard of the people has increased. Our western neighbor states would be happy to have such enormous economic and social growth rates.

We have obviously come much closer to the goals envisaged by the 9th SED Congress. This is manifested in the average annual increase of the national income by 4.4 percent, goods production by 5.4 percent, investments by 6.8 percent, net income of the population by 4.5 percent, wages of workers and employees by 4.7 percent, retail trade turnover by 4.5 percent and with prices having remained stable.

This is also demonstrated in the implementation of the housing construction program, improvement and [word indistinct] for work, increase of vacations, support of mother and child especially by measures related to the baby year and last but not least in the development of national education, physical culture, sports, and health. In addition to this, it speaks in favor of the achievements of our working people in real socialism, which is in contrast to the world of capital, in which words and deeds agree in our party and worker-peasant state.

Our material and cultural successes have become the calling-card of all those seeking an alternative to the rotten capitalist system. The socialism that we are building, the broadly developed socialist democracy in our view is the contrasting program vis-a-vis the magicians [words indistinct] of capital, who are discrediting socialism to hush up the shortcomings of capitalism. This is a hopeless attempt, for inflation, price hikes, unemployemnt and above all youth unemployment, deprived opportunities of choosing a profession, drug addiction and deaths as a result of drug consumption, social inequality, vocational prohibitions, [words indistinct] as well as the reemergence of fascism are the basic evils of capitalism.

If all this is to be eliminated, then the causes must be eliminated, let alone the great danger that as before emanates from the capitalist countries, the danger of military conflicts, the danger of war. Nobody must close his eyes to the fact that the NATO arms budget has been raised not without reason, conjuring up serious dangers to the life of mankind. Socialism and peace are identical; capitalism and war cannot be separated from each other. Socialism can defeat war by providing the necessary means to preserve peace and by supporting all those in the world who are restraining the war mongerers.

Dear friends and comrades, it is gratifying for us to honor in this hall on the eve of the 29th anniversary of our republic those from among millions of citizens of the German Democratic Fepublic who have made a special contribution to the successful development of the first worker-peasant state on German soil. These include great achievements in science and technology, production and culture, in all fields of our social life. Honored will be veterans of the worker's movement, who from their youth have been loyal to our cause, helped lay the foundations of our socialist state, and worked for its development. If the chance for change in the history of the German people was used well and bore rich fruit, then this is not ultimately owing to them. On the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers, I present to you the Karl-Marx Order, the honorary title "Hero of Work," the honorary title "Outstanding Scientist of the People," The national prize of the German Democratic Republic, the order "Star of Peoples' Friendship," the Honorary Bar of the National Distinguished Service Order in Gold, the National Distinguished Service Order in Gold. I congratulate you very cordially and wish you further successes, good health, and personal well-being. [applause]

Military Parade

LD071314Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0925 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of the GDR national day this Saturday, there was a parade by the GDR National People's Army (NVA) in Berlin. In the presence of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED entral Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, the soldiers reaffirmed on this day, the 29th anniversary of their state, their determination to carry out conscientiously every order issued by the workers' and peasants' state. Formations and units reported outstanding achievements in the socialist competition "Soldiers' Pledge 78."

In the center and the surrounding streets of Marx-Engels Platz, the festively decorated GDR capital, tens of thousands of Berliners demonstrated their ties with the people's army. As the 10th stroke from the town hall clock faded away, the signal was given by the band for the start of the military ceremony. The commander of the parade, Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, reported to Minister for National Defense Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann that the units had assembled. To the strains of the march for the parade, the minister drove past the assembled formations and congratulated the army members on the national day. The soldiers thanked him with a rousing three cheers. The GDR national anthem was played and the troops lined up for the review.

In accordance with custom, the parade was headed by officer cadets from the Friedrich Engels Military Academy, led by Lt Gen Hans Wiesner, head of the highest military training establishment of the GDR, which will be 20 years old on 5 January 1979. They were followed by the marching blocs of the Ernst Thaelmann, Franz Mehring, Rosa Luxembourg and Kahl Liebknecht officers' colleges and the Walter Stefens Naval College. About 90 percent of the trainee officers are the sons of workers and peasants.

Next, the motorized formations approached the Marx-Engels Platz. After this the scene was dominated by eight-wheeled armored personnel carriers, guided antitank missiles, antitank guns, missile-launchers and the heavy 130mm and 152mm howitzers. The clatter of tracks heralded the approach of armored combat vehicles. Along the parade route roared self-propelled, electronically controlled four-barrelled anti-aircraft guns, and effective weapon against low-flying targets, and the T-55 tanks of the Friedrich Wolf regiment.

Special attention was aroused by the missiles of the twin launching ramps of the Bernhard Baestlein formation of the land forces. They can lock onto [auffassen] and destroy the aerial opponent from the immediate battle formation of the troops. The air defense soldiers who are also equipped with anti-aircraft missiles, followed next in the parade. The rear of the 30-minute review was brought up by tactical and strategic-tactical missiles of the land forces. With these and the other modern Soviet weapons, the workers' and peasants' sons of the republic are fulfilling the military class assignment of the Ninth SED Congress not to provide the enemies of socialism with a chance for military success.

Officials Review Parade

LD071644Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1115 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--After the parade cadet officer and students from military institutions attended a muster in front of the Berlin town hall with citizens of Berlin. Maj Gen Helmut Geisler read the order of the day issued by the defense minister, in which recognition was given to the achievements of the participants in the parade. A pupil from an officers' college thanked the working people of Berlin for their cordial reception.

Among those seated on the reviewing stand with Erich Honecker were the following members of the politburo: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, Friedrich Ebert, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann and Paul Verner. Also present were generals of the GDR armed organs and the first GDR Pilot-Cosmonaut Col Sigmund Jaehn. The parade was also attended by the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in the GDR, Petr Abrasimov, the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, a military council member and head of the political administration of the group, Col Gen Ivan Medinkov, and the representative of the commander in chief of the combined armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries in the GDR National People's Army, Ivan Shavrov. Also present were the heads of diplomatic missions and military ataches.

Stoph Addresses Citizens

LD080922Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1909 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On national day, Willi Stoph sent greetings and congratulations to all the citizens in the towns and countryside who are successfully contributing toward the growth and success of the socialist homeland: "At this festive hour we sincerely need to thank the activists of the first generation who laid the cornerstone of our republic. Thanks and appreciation are due to all workers--The older generation as well as the younger generation--who are working with care, diligence and energy in the economy, science, the arts and other spheres of our country for the overall strengthening of our socialist state. We likewise thank the members of the armed forces who stand guard for peace and who reliably protect the socialist achievements of our people." Especially warm greetings went to "our friends and comrades in the Soviet Union and in the other states of the socialist community who in the just fight for the noble objectives of socialism and communism are our comrades for all times. We welcome our friends on all continents, the peace-loving peoples of countries near and far with whom we feel firmly united, in the struggle for a permanently safeguarded peace."

With the GDR, a German state has been established for 29 years "which has made not war, but peace; not hatred, but international friendship the guiding motives of its actions. After the liberation from Hitlerite fascism by the glorious Soviet Army and its allies in the anti-Hitler coalition, the anti-fascist-democratic forces of our country took advantage of this historic opportunity."

The building of the GDR was a revolutionary process and no easy task, Willi Stoph said. "With the support of the Soviet Union and of the other fraternal socialist countries, the attacks by imperialist reaction were repelled and our republic strengthened as a politically stable, economically sound, and internationally recognized and esteemed state.

"All successes attained through the creative power of the workers are at the same time the result of the GDR's firm anchoring in the socialist community of states. The inviolable friendship with the Soviet Union has become a matter near to the heart of our people."

Willi Stoph continued: "On our national day today, the workers are already looking ahead to the upcoming 30th anniversary of the GDR. They have developed the socialist competition movement in enterprises, cooperatives and institution everywhere in our country. In order to prepare for this event through many good deeds, With their high achievements the workers are supporting the further successful implementation of the program of growth, prosperity and stability, as resolved by the Ninth SED Congress."

Willi Stoph paid tribute to the great initiatives of the workers and the progress made on the proven path of the main task during the first 2 and 1/2 years of the current 5-year plan. He said that by means of the intensification of production, the workers, building on these good results, are striving toward a high increase in national income.

"The most important precondition for the continuation of our socialist reconstruction work is the safeguarding of peace," Willi Stoph underlined. "Hence, the activities aimed at international detente and the further implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence are at the center of the GDR's foreign policy. Our republic, by the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states, is thus making its contribution toward the realization of the peace program of socialism. Presently the objective is to end the arms race forced by the aggressive imperialist circles, and to bring about concrete disarmament measures. However, in order to supplement political detente through military detente great efforts are still required.

"In firm fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact, our republic will continue to work resolutely for peace, detente and international cooperation.

"We stand in solidarity at the side of those peoples fighting for national independence and social progress. The peace-loving forces in all states are working for the improvement of international relations and the strengthening of trust between peoples and will always find the GDR a reliable partner."

Reception Held

LD080003Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1923 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the 29th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, the SED Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers gave a reception for meritorious workers and the diplomatic corps in Berlin on Saturday evening.

The guests gave a cordial welcome to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and to other leading figures. In a toast marking this year's national day, Willi Stoph sent "greetings and congratulations to all citizens in cities and the countryside who are contributing toward the growth and success of our socialist homeland," He said that on 7 October 1949, a turning point in the history of the German people and in the history of Europe, a German state, the GDR, had been created, which had made not war but peace, not hatred but international friendship the guiding motive of its actions." To loud applause, Willi Stoph emphasized: "The most important precondition for the continution of our socialist construction work is the safeguarding of peace."

Present at the reception at the official seat of the Council of state, with Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph, were the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Friedrich Ebert, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Alfred Neumann, Paul Verner and Horst Dohlus; Werner Jarowinsky, Guenter Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer. Also present were the deputies of the chairman of the Council of State, Dr Manfred Gerlach, Ernst Goldenbaum and Gerald Goetting; the deputies of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, Dr Gerhard Weiss and Dr Herbert Weiz.

The reception was further attended by other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee, other members of the Council of Ministers, of the Presidium of the People's Chamber and of the Council of State, as well as of the Presidium of the National Council of the National Front. Present were generals and officers of the armed organs of the GDR. Among the guests were meritorious workers from industry and agriculture, members of the technical and scientific intelligentsia, artists and academics of the republic, among them many citizens who had received high state awards on the occasion of the national day.

The members of the diplomatic corps had appeared with their dean, Moncef Jaafar, the ambassador of the Tunisian Republic. Present were the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy; the military council member and head of the political administration of the group, Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, as well as other generals and officers of the Soviet Army. After Willi Stoph's toast, which was loudly applauded, the friendly gathering offered an opportunity for lively talks between the leading figures of the GDR and their guests.

MORE ON TISCH-LED TU DELEGATION TO VIETNAM

Tours Hanoi

LD062014Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1630 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi--Today, the fourth day of its visit to Vietnam, the GDR trade union delegation led by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, were given a cordial welcome when they visited the Hanoi diesel engine works "Tran Hung Dao," the biggest works of its kind in Vietnam. At a meeting with crack workers, Harry Tisch paid tribute to the achievements of the Hanoi working people.

In the evening, the GDR guests attended a rally at the municipal theater. Tran Anh Lien, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Trade Union Confederation, and Horst Heintze, secretary of the FDGB National Executive Committee, affirmed the fraternal bonds between the workers' organizations of the two countries.

Agreement Signed

LD081032Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, (ADN correspondent)--The official talks between delegations of the FDGB and the Vietnamese Trade Union Federation were concluded in Hanoi today with the signing of a working agreement. The document carries the signatures of Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive, and Nguyen Van Linh, chairman of the Vietnamese Trade Union Federation, and provides for numerous measures designed to extend fraternal cooperation.

In a joint press declaration the two sides noted with satisfaction that the relations between workers and trade unionists of the GDR and Vietnam have further strengthened. The two trade union federations spoke out in favor of strengthening cooperation with the trade unions of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and affirmed their solidarity with the peoples of Palestine, South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Chile.

This morning the members of the FDGB delegation honored the memory of the first president of independent Vietnam by laying a wreath at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum.

Flood Relief Funds Provided

LD081034Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2112 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, (ADN correspondent)--A reception given by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive, in honor of the Vietnamese Trade Union Federation this evening was the festive conclusion of the GDR trade union delegation's friendship visit to Vietnam. Harry Tisch presented Nguyen Van Linh, chairman of the Vietnamese Trade Union Federation, with a solidarity check for M10 million to assist flood victims in Vietnam.

Prior to this, Harry Tisch and the members of the delegation had been received for a friendly talk by Truong Chinh, member of Vietnam's Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly.

Delegation Departs

LD090331Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1639 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Hanoi--The GDR trade union delegation headed by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, ended its friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on Sunday and left Hanoi for its return journey home. It was given a cordial sendoff in the Vietnamese capital by Chairman Nguyen Van Linh, and other members of the secretariat of the Vietnamese Trade Union Federation.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES SOVIET FLEET DELEGATION VISITING ROSTOCK

LD061746Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today received a delegation of the USSR Baltic Red Banner Fleet led by its head, Vice Adm Vladimir Sidorov. At the cordial meeting, Heinz Hoffmann paid tribute to the fleet's visit as a renewed expression of their close brotherhood in arms. The fighting alliance of the allied Baltic fleets was the guarantee for the reliable protection of the common [word indistinct]. The Soviet guests are presently on a friendship visit with three vessels in Rostock.

COMMENTATOR DENOUNCES SPACE ABUSE BY U.S. SATELLITES

DW092113Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1448 GMT 9 Oct 78 DW

[Dr Egbert von Frankenberg commentary]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Early this month, on 2 October, President Carter announced that the United States is using several dozens of espionage satellites over the Soviet Union and other countries in outer space. Here are some remarks by Dr Egbert von Frankenberg on this strategy of the United States. Though the deployment of U.S. espionage satellites has been known for a long time, Carter's remarks are the first official acknowledgement that the United States is using these reconnaissance means, in other words: Intelligence reports from other countries are being evaluated in NATO countries by espionage satellites of the DS, CS-2, Skynet-2, and NATO-3 types. What is their significance? All such satellites have been coordinated on the basis of equal requirements and can be interchanged. In one instance, when there was a disturbance with the Skynet-2 satellite, British headquarters was subject to a prolonged interruption of space communications. This is why the United States permitted the British ground station to receive intelligence via the American intelligence satellite. These satellites find themselves in stationary orbits being synchronized with the rotation of the earth and therefore, are standing in the sky, so to speak. Though it is difficult to orbit these satellites, work can be performed more advantageously since construction of the ground stations and the utilization systems are much simpler. The satellites are equipped with atomic aggregates that generate electric energy which permits long-term flight and enables them to fulfill their missions. They are working on specific short waves with ranges up to 50,000 kilometers.

At present, the United States is about to design, construct and orbit so-called anti-satellites. According to President Carter, the so-called military cosmic communications satellites are to be further developed. At present, the (?SCS-3) is being developed which can be brought into a widely extended eliptical orbit.

Who derives benefit from such confidence destroying exploitation of the cosmos? Whom it serves is understandable only to the military. The costs for the satellites are running into the billions and armament measures not only add to the causes of inflation, but also to the decline of the dollar, unemployment, crisis and preparations for war.

On 20 December 1961, the United Nations adopted a resolution regarding the peaceful use of outer space, with passage two reading in part: 'The General Assembly believes that satellites are being deployed in a non-discriminatory way.' But the misuse of outer space by the United States has become discriminating and directs itself against cooperation.

PREPARATIONS FOR PRC TU'S 9TH CONGRESS REPORTED

LD091158Y Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 9 Oct, MTI--MTI correspondent Bela Elias reports from Peking: The 9th Congress of the Chinese Trade Unions' National Federation is to open on October 10th. The 8th Congress of the federation was held in December [word indistinct] at the time of the "Cultural Revolution" Trade Unions were disbanded and it was only in (?1975) that an attempt was made at reviving them and to hold the 9th congress. This move, however, was disapproved by the representatives of the radical wing from the very outset. Since the Chinese National Peoples' Assembly resolved at its last session to "rehabilitate" social and mass organizations, in the past (3) months Trade Union Conferences were held in (?29) Chinese provinces and big cities. In all, (?1,967) delegates for the 9th congress were elected at these sessions.

At the 9th congress a report is to be presented on the developments of the past 20 years. A modified organizational statute of the Trade Union Federation is to be discussed and adopted and a new central leadership is to be elected. The main report of the session will be presented by Ni Chih-fu, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

LD091924Y Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 9 Oct, MTI--Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Biro left for Moscow on Monday at the head of a delegation to attend the 53rd meeting of the CEMA standing Foreign Trade Committee to start on October 10th.

CONGRATULATIONS EXTENDED ON GDR'S 29TH ANNIVERSARY

LD062210Y Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 6 Oct, MTI--Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar have sent a cable of greetings to Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph on the 29th anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic.

The message reads: "The Hungarian people is aware of and highly values the outstanding successes attained by the German Democratic Republic's working people under the leadership of the German Socialist Unity Party in building a developed socialist society and in the advancement of socialist industry, agriculture, culture and sciences. The GDR has taken stand in favour of consolidating international peace and security and it has been actively contributing to cementing cooperation within the fraternal community of the socialist countries. It has been rendering internationalist support to peoples struggling for national independence and social progress.

"Through its remarkable successes in socialist construction work and espousal of the cause of socialism, peace and social progress, the people of the GDR has secured prestige and recognition all over the world for the first German worker-peasant state.

"We are sincerely happy to observe that on the basis of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty renewed in 1977, multifarious cooperation between our countries is vigorously developing and our peoples' amity consolidating.

In conformity with Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist principles, our parties are working for strengthening the unity of the international communist and working class movement and for the further deepening of fraternal (?alliance) between our countries and peoples.

"On the occasion of your country's national day, we wish fresh successes to you and to the people of the German Democratic Republic in prospering the country and in the realization of the resolutions of the 9th Congress of the German Socialist Unity Party," concludes the message.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA RETURNS FROM NEW YORK

LD062102Y Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 6 Oct MTI--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, who headed the Hungarian delegation at the 33rd session of the UN General Assembly, returned to Budapest from New York on Friday.

NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD092018Y Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 9 Oct MTI--Following an invitation by the Hungarian Parliament, a Norwegian parliamentary delegation arrived on a six-day official visit in Budapest on Monday. The delegation is led by Guttorm Hansen, president of the Storting. At the Ferihegy Airport of Budapest, the guests were received by Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, and by several leading officials of Hungarian legislation. Rolf Jerving, Budapest ambassador of the Kingdom of Norway, was also there. In the afternoon the guests went sightseeing in Budapest.

PORTUGAL'S ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT

LD062038Y Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 6 Oct MTI--The Portuguese parliamentary delegation which had paid an official visit to Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Parliament, Friday left the (?country). The delegation, which was headed by Dr Vasco da Gama Fernandes, president of the Republic Assembly, was seen off at Ferihegy Airport of Budapest by Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly. Also (?present) was Fernando Delfim Maria Lopes Vieira, Budapest ambassador of the Portuguese Republic.

Prior to (?departure) Vasco da Gama Fernandes spoke to newsmen about the experiences of his visit in Hungary.

"We have come to the end of a visit which gave us a lot of useful and new experiences," he said. "We highly appreciate Hungary's development after 1945, its progress in all fields of life. These historical achievements, too, prove the strength of your people, their country-building work to which the Hungarian constitution provides the wide frames."

"Ours has been the first Portuguese parliamentary delegation to visit Hungary and we wish to establish and deepen relations between our legislative bodies in the future. During our stay we have invited the delegation of your National Assembly for a return visit and hope to greet soon the representatives of your parliament in Lisbon."

"We believe that there is no obstacle to strengthening cooperation between our countries as Hungary's respectable policy, one of the fundamental elements of which is noninterference into other countries internal affairs, meets with our country's efforts, with the desire to broaden our foreign ties."

"It can be registered as concrete practical progress that the Budapest Lorand Eotvos University of Sciences will soon start Porguguese language education and that the lecturers we are going to send to Hungary will bring also the treasures of our culture besides helping language education here. We have also concluded an agreement for cooperation in television broadcasting, thus the exchange of reports [word indistinct] and experts may also contribute to a better knowledge of each other by our peoples." The president of the Portuguese Republic Assembly praised in his interview the democratic changes in Portugal which took place after 1974 and followed half a century of dictatorship: He spoke of existing problems, the government crisis, and the difficulties in fitting in the society of several millions of Porguguese citizens who returned from the former colonies.

"The Portuguese democracy and our parliament are young, thus it is understandable that we have to tackle numerous difficulties, he underlined. "Nevertheless it has to be emphasized that no one thinks of returning to the old times four years ago. Our constitution has assigned the socialist way and this is the party we should like to go on besides our consideration of our peculiarities. The new election bill, which has been passed by the Republic Assembly during our absence, also means a practical trial for the development of a constitutional and legal structure that suits the country's situation. "You personally, trust in the patriotic feelings of our four big parties, and also in their finding the key of reliable and reassuring guidance of the country," concluded the president of the Portuguese Republic Assembly.

BELGIAN SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION RECEIVED

LD100537Y Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 9 Oct, MTI--Invited by the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee a delegation of the Belgian Socialist Party under the leadership of Jos van Eynde, member of the party Presidium, came to Budapest on Monday. The guests were received by Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

NATIONAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL SESSION CONVENED

Gaspar, Nemeth Attend

LD062218Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The National Trade Union Council [SZOT] has been assessing the work done since the last trade union congress, and outlined the following tasks. Sandar Gaspar, SZOT general secretary, highlighted the strengthening of socialist democracy as among the most significant of achievements. He stressed that on traditional and new forms of industrial democracy there were emerging more and more useful initiatives that were insuring significant advantages for the enterprise, the workers and the entire national economy alike. He also reminded his listeners that there was continued justification for workers to demand that the settling of affairs be made more simple and that the various trade union forums be more courageous and decisive in their protecting of interests. Karoly Nemeth, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, also took part in the session of the National Council of Trade Unions.

Gaspar Addresses Council

LD071526Y Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 8 Oct MTI--At its session held Friday, the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (CCHTU) reviewed the work done since the last congress and determined forthcoming tasks. The session was addressed also by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee.

Supplementing the Presidium's written report, Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of CCHTU, said inter alia: The situation of the Hungarian Trade Union movement is fundamentally good and the strengthening of its activity needs no political or legal solution. It has got adequate jurisdiction, authority and independence in conformity with socialist conditions. As a result of the HSWP's conscious and consistent policies, Hungarian trade unions have developed into independent political factors in Hungarian society.

Sandor Gaspar underlined that the consolidation of the workers' power was always, and will continue to be, the basic aim of the movement. It is important that through its specific means it supports the growth of export capacity, modernization of production structure and improvement of the balance of payments. The CCHTU general secretary went on to add: The CCHTU could not sufficiently impress central leaderships, and they in turn could not impress adequately plant organizations, that they should help still more efficiently in attaining the country's economic policy objectives and thereby promoting the consolidation of workers' power.

The speaker pointed out that the trade union movement defended each worker's interests on class basis. In the forthcoming period individual interests should be better protected, more attention should be paid to workers and it should be urged more vigorously to end deficiencies at work places, while work discipline should be strengthened. He mentioned that it has been observed that still much bureaucracy and indifference persisted in administration. Sometimes enterprises do not observe certain provisions of decrees, collective agreements and social plans. More stern stands should be taken against such harmful phenomena.

Sandor Gaspar added that the work of trade unions too should be purged from bureaucratic features. Towards this, better conditions than earlier have been ensured by the expansion of trade union stewards' jurisdiction, development of plant democracy and introduction of legal assistance service. Finally the CCHTU general secretary spoke of the Hungarian Trade Unions' international relations. He mentioned that in the period since the last congress these organizations had expanded their links with similar unions abroad. Hungarian trade unions have been cooperating multifariously with their fraternal organizations in socialist countries and they have recorded fresh successes in consolidating their ties with such unions in capitalist and developing states. In spite of every hardship it is in sight that European trade unions enter into unity over questions fundamentally affecting the working class and entire humanity.

Nemeth Addresses Council

LD071532Y Budapest MTI in English 1052 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 6 Oct, MTI--After Sandor Gaspar's speech [at the session today of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (CCHTU)] a debate followed in which one of the speakers was Karoly Nemeth. In the introductory part of his contribution he spoke about the significance and work of trade unions. These organizations in Hungary, he said, are active participants in evolving and implementing policies.

Then the HSWP Central Committee secretary went on to speak about economic questions. He pointed out that the production and management figures for the first 8 months of the year showed that industry would meet its 1978 stipulations: The growth of output exceeds 6 per cent and this rise derives fully from increase in productivity. Those sectors registered an over-average growth which are promoting most the desirable transformation of production structure. On the basis of the figures on hand, continued Karoly Nemeth, agriculture is expected to reach the stipulated 3 per cent growth in the current year. At the same time he pointed out: On the evidence of the available data, it can be established that some important qualitative indices envisaged in the 1978 plan will not be realized. The domestic consumption is to go up by 5 per cent, or even more, instead of the stipulated 2 per cent. The phenomenon is due mainly to the over-fulfillment of investments and partly due to unreasonable stockpiling. Hungary's economic and foreign trade ties with socialist countries developed in confirmity with the plans, while the balance of payments situation in relation with capitalist countries has emerged more unfavorably than foreseen.

The HSWP CC secretary went on to mention that large-scale price rises in world market had caused heavy financial losses to the Hungarian national economy. As a result of the worsening in the terms of trade, more Hungarian labour, value has to be exported now than for the similar import quantity in 1973. In addition to this, market competition is sharpening and Hungarian sales are hindered by discriminatory and protectionist measures effected by capitalist countries. The speaker underlined that often the Hungarian economy reacted at a slower pace than necessary to changes in external economic conditions. This too has contributed to our difficulties. There is need for much firmer development of production structure. He established that there was no need for modifying the main lines of the country's economic policy. Its implementation, however, should be rendered more consistent and practice should be developed. Both the restoration of the economic equilibrium and the regular raise in living standards called for an intensive development of the economy and a more rational utilization of the available material and intellectual resources. The central organs are still working on the elaboration of the stipulations for the national economy in 1979. Speaking about the preliminary conceptions, the HSWP CC secretary said: The principal objective will be to improve the national economic balance. The pace of economic growth and domestic consumption should be ranked secondary to that and the raise in living standards too should be adjusted accordingly. Karoly Nemeth spoke in detail about possibilities and reserves latent in stepping up competitive production, better plant and work organization, better planned cooperation among enterprises and in more efficient work and management.

"We will go on along the main line of the 5th Five-Year Plan," said the speaker. "If we raise higher demands vis a vis our own work and expect the same of others, we can overcome our hardships." Towards this, he requested trade unions' contribution. He also requested them to take stand against all sorts of formalism, superfluous meetings and bureaucratic phenomena seen at places. "The conditions for advancement are there. The The HSWP has been guiding the masses in conformity with Leninist principles and far-reachingly ensuring trade unions' independence. The HSWP considers it its duty to improve cooperation with them (?at) every level," concluded Karoly Nemeth.

PARTY-STATE DELEGATION TO VISIT BULGARIA EARLY NOVEMBER

LD062018Y Warsaw PAP in English 1727 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Oct, PAP--The visit of the Polish party-state delegation to Bulgaria, orginally scheduled for October 3-5, will take place in the first half of November, the sides agreed.

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL CONFERENCE OF INTELLECTUALS IN WROCLAW

LD070625Y Warsaw PAP in English 2119 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Oct, PAP--Over a hundred eminent scientists, men of culture and arts, peace movement activists from seventy countries, have come to Wroclaw to attend an international conference of intellectuals organized by the World Peace Council to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the World Congress of Intellectuals in Defence of Peace which had brought several hundred personalities to the town in 1948 and given birth to the world peace movement.

The participants in the conference were greeted by Chairman of the All-Polish Peace Committee Jozef Cyrankiewicz who said the principal aim of the meeting was to define the lines of ever more energetic activity towards the consolidation of world peace, arresting of the arms race, promotion of socioeconomic progress and international cooperation. The peace movement, born in Wroclaw thirty years ago, should also today unite all the people of good will in averting the threat of war from the world.

Chairman of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra thanked the Polish authorities and society for the cordial reception extended to the participants in the conference, for Poland's permanent support for all WPC initiatives.

"The years which have passed since the memorable Wroclaw congress", Chandra said, "have been a time of great victories of peace, progress and social justice, times of triumphs of humanist ideals".

At the same time, Chandra drew attention to those forces which would wish to change the peaceful course of history, weaken the gains of detente and go back to the "cold war". "Therefore it is necessary for writers, artists and scientists to intensify their efforts to serve the most progressive ideas with their knowledge and skills".

Letters were read at the meeting from peace movement veterans Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz, the eminent Polish writer, and Anna Seghers of the GDR. Also several persons who had attended the 1948 congress and are present in Wroclaw now reminisced at the inaugural session about the meeting held thirty years ago. They included the Argentinian writer Alfredo Varella, his Vietnamese colleague Pham Dong, Soviet film director Sergey Gerasimov and Polish director Wanda Jakubowska, a former Auschwitz inmate, as well as Elly Alexiou of Greece.

On the same day, two plenary sessions were held. One of them dealt with the most essential problems of the modern times, that is further development of detente and international cooperation, the halting of the arms race and the securing of progress in disarmament.

The speakers pointed to the danger of the intensifying arms race. The activity of scientists, writers and artists, should serve only the cause of progress and peace. The intellectuals should always be aware of the fact that the humane ideals of happiness and human dignity can be realized only in the conditions of peace.

The other session discussed the share of scientists and scholars in undertaking efforts aimed at ensuring constant economic, social and cultural progress, particularly in the developing countries. To create a new and just international economic order, the speakers said, is a crucial question.

A great deal of attention was paid to a necessity to oppose all the existing manifestations of social injustice, like the racial discrimination. The conference will continue its debates tomorrow.

Debates Continue

LD071822Y Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Wroclaw, 7 Oct, PAP--Over 100 scientists, writers and journalists, representatives of peace movement from 78 countries who are taking part in the international conference of intellectuals in Wroclaw, continued today their debates at three plenary sessions.

The first session was devoted to questions connected with the further participation of intellectuals in the struggle against neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and social injustice. Delegates from Asia and Africa stressed in their statements that nations which have not long ago regained their independence after the years of liberation struggles are suffering from the exploitation of their economic resources by international imperialism. This was the subject of a speech delivered by representative on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the country which after many-year heroic strife with imperialism is building at present its peaceful future. The phenomena of capitalist domination hampering the socioeconomic and cultural development of the Third World countries could and should be opposed by intellectuals supported by progressive politicians and social organizations. This concerns also the necessity to raise protest against all forms of racial oppression, in the first place apartheid which is generally recognized as the gravest shame of the 20th century. This problem was given a lot of attention in the speeches of peace movement delegates from Africa and particularly from the southern countries of that continent.

During a successive session the discussion centred on international cultural, scientific and technical exchange. It was stated, among other things, that every country regardless of its history and size can make a contribution to the development of world culture. Participants in the session criticised the model of consumption culture prevailing in the highly industrialized capitalist countries, whose lack of ideological and humane values should be ascribed to a definite policy of monopolies and circle of big capital. Intellectuals in the West, it was said, should oppose this degration of culture.

It was unanimously agreed that there was in the contemporary world a need for increasing international cultural exchange based on the principles of equal access of all countries to the world achievements in culture, science and technology. Mass media was indicated as a factor which could play an important role in this respect. The role of the work of journalists in the contemporary world is becoming ever more significant as far as popularization of the ideals of mutual understanding and peaceful cooperation among nations are concerned.

In the interval between the debates, participants in the conference laid flowers at the monument in commemoration of professors of the Wroclaw Polytechnical College who had been murdered by Nazis during the Second World War.

Appeal Issued

LD082314Y Warsaw PAP in English 2104 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

["Appeal Adopted by the International Conference of Intellectuals in Wroclaw"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Oct, PAP--At the outset, the appeal points to the difference between the political situation in the world at present and in 1948. It notes that the page of the cold war has been turned, that the doctrines arising from its evil spirit have been thwarted one by one. There is a growing awareness of the fact that there is now no alternative to peaceful coexistence, says the appeal. The appeal emphasizes the contributions that the movement for peace have made to changing the world to consolidating detente. It also outlines new tasks and reaffirms the necessity of opposing the arms race, imperialist domination, neocolonial dependence, racial discrimination. The destinies of peace now, more than ever before, depend on the constructive activeness of the world progressive forces, on the achievments of the struggle for national liberation and social justice, freedom, democracy, confidence and cooperation. We must prove that coexistence, detente, liberation, emancipation of nations, and social progress are inevitable.

The appeal calls on scientists, writers, artists, architects, educators and journalists, social and cultural workers, priests and lay representatives of religious organizations, to the generation which gains education at present, to step up their efforts in the universal struggle for lasting peace. Join still more actively in the struggle for the overriding humanistic objectives of our times. Mankind needs your contribution to detente, to building international security, checking the arms race. Mankind is looking ahead to your contribution to building a new economic order in the world, to ensuring economic, social and cultural progress whose fruits should be shared ever more equitably.

Mankind needs your activeness in the struggle against all forms of national oppression, neocolonialism, chauvinism and racism, in the efforts towards enhancing the fraternity of nations. Step up your participation in the defence of national cultures and national minority rights. Develop effective activities in favour of peaceful and democratic use of the mass media. Improve the mass media to serve the cause of building confidence among nations and educating the peoples for peace.

We are confident that a tremendous majority of intellectuals will fulfill these expectations. We shall make persistent efforts in this direction, expand our contacts and our dialogue and use every possibility of mutual understanding. Our movement is open to all who wish to contribute to the potential of progressive and peaceful transformations in our epoch. Join us in the struggle for their continuation, for the benefit of man, nations and mankind, concludes the appeal.

Najdowski Addresses Final Session

LD090928Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The international conference of intellectuals ended yesterday its 3-day session with an appeal to the people of science, culture and art in the world for intensified efforts in support of peace, detente and disarmament.

Speaking at the final plenary session, Zygmunt Najdowski, minister of culture and art, recalled that 30 years ago the first world congress of intellectuals in defense of peace was also held in Wroclaw.

The speaker listed the numerous Polish peace initiatives, including the proposal of Edward Gierek, announced recently at the United Nations, on raising the young generation in the spirit of peace. The purpose of the conference in Wroclaw was to prepare for the second world congress of intellectuals, among other things.

JAROSZEWICZ ATTENDS CEREMONY AT WARSAW POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY

LD071442Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] The new academic year was inaugurated today at Warsaw Polytechnic University, the largest technical college in Poland. The ceremony was attended by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. Also present were the following personalities: Alojzy Karkoszka, secretary of the party Central Committee and the first secretary of the Warsaw party committee; Janusz Gorski, head [as heard] of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology; and Jerzy Majewski, the mayor of Warsaw. Members of the Warsaw Polytechnic University staff were also present.

During the ceremony, 52 doctoral and 13 doctoris habilitatus degrees were conferred and 29 professors were presented with prizes from the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology. The Warsaw Polytechnic University has more than 25,000 students of all kinds, including nearly 3,500 first-year students at present.

Addresses Ceremony

AU091802Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7-8 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[Speech by Piotr Jaroszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Polish Council of Ministers Chairman, at the 6 October ceremony inaugurating the new academic year at the technical university in Warsaw]

[Text] In the new academic year, nearly 500,000 students will be trained in the 90 Polish educational institutions. This is an event of great importance not only for advanced schools and the student public but also for all Polish education, and for our country.

The party and state attach to the comprehensive intellectual, vocational and moral development of man, to the constant enriching of his knowledge and culture, as much importance as to the satisfaction of his material needs and to improvements in the people's living standards. At the Monday ceremony to inaugurate the academic year in the Slask medical academy, Comrade Gierek, leader of our party and people, said:

"To fully bring into effect the principles of socialism in all spheres of social life, to further develop and modernize the material basis, to build up and dissiminate cultural riches, it is necessary to increase the labor effectiveness of the entire society. Since at present we possess a strong and modern production basis, our labor efficiency greatly depends on people's attitudes, on their qualifications and knowledge, as well as on combining scientific achievements with the social values of socialism."

Educational Establishments Are Centers To Promote Progress and Culture

In People's Poland we have trained a million highly qualified specialists. We have at our disposal more than 75,000 university professors and scientists. In the seventies, a great deal has been done to raise the society's educational and cultural level. It is to be kept in mind that the number of young people trained in advanced schools in the current academic year will be 40 percent larger than 8 years ago and 11 times larger than before the war.

The share of the Warsaw Polytechnic University in this sphere is significant. Under the people's rule this institution has trained 64,000 engineers. Your alma mater is a true foundry of cadres, and at the same time a vigorous center promoting progress and technical efficiency. It initiates and develops research of great importance to the country. Along with the teaching activity, Warsaw Polytechnic University in its shops and laboratories solves various scientific problems in the fields of machanics, chemisty, electrotechnics, construction, transport and many other fields of engineering. The cooperation of Warsaw Polytechnic University with dozens of enterprises in the country is very fruitful.

These great achievements scored by your educational establishment and by the entire Polish system of higher education, have only been possible on the basis of socialism, under the condition of solicitous protection on the part of the party and the state. We owe them to the efforts of our people who assign a significant part of the fruits of their work to the needs of science and education.

Deep changes have taken place in higher education in recent years. To a large extent on the initiative of Prof Sylwester Kaliski, late lamented minister, pains have been taken to increase labor effectiveness in advanced schools and in scientific research. For example, this year higher education will expand its domain by 37 new classroom buildings, 10 student dormitories and canteens. Allowances for feeding students have been increased. In line with the decisions adopted, further improvement will be made in payments to university teaching staffs and in scholarships payable to students.

The increased efforts on the part of the state and society and the growing solicitude for the conditions under which higher schools work, are inciting the ambition of scientific and technical circles. We have daily evidence of this.

Closer Links Between Science and the Economy

It is highly important now to tighten the links of science and the economy, to make a better and more effective use of the achievements of scientific research for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Our party's 12th plenum had precisely these objectives in mind.

The activity trends drawn up in the Central Committee decision and then specified in the government program, shortly to be submitted to the Sejm, will become an important factor in the development and daily activity of all scientific centers, including your institution.

Polish science and higher education are confronted with an ambitious and hard program that also encompasses new subjects of fundamental importance, such as the reclamation of the Vistula, the comprehensive development of the power industry, the development of material engineering, the automation and computerization of production processes, improvements in the planning and coordination of scientific development, in the system of implementation and in the cadres policy.

We expect that this program will be fully implemented due to the civic engagement and creative enthusiasm of scientific circles. I am confident that Warsaw Polytechnic University will make a contribution toward this work worthy of the knowledge and ambitions of the university's staffs.

The development strategy adopted by our party in the seventies combines social and economic objectives. This strategy proceeds from the humanist ideals of socialism, contributes toward shaping a socialist society and toward improving living standards. This strategy makes Poland stronger and consolidates its international position, tightens the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and enhances our fatherland's role and high prestige among the people of the world as a state of peace, justice and progress.

We have solved a socioeconomic problem as fundamental in the seventies as providing education and jobs for the largest young Polish generation in history. Economic development has been greatly accelerated. The production potential of industry has been doubled. Many other economic branches are now being modernized. The process of creating a food industry has been significantly advanced. We are vigorously promoting housing construction. Significant progress has been made in the development of science, education, culture and health services. These facts speak for themselves.

These achievements were not easy. Great accomplishments are only attainable by great efforts. There have also been many obstacles and difficulties in our path. This is only natural. The more so as hardly predictable complications, for the most part independent from us, emerged toward the end of the past 5-year period. They primarily stemmed from the adverse trend in capitalist countries and from its effects in international trade. Despite the enormous investment outlays, for a few consecutive years our agriculture has been wrestling with bad weather and has suffered painful losses. These losses have also been significant this year.

The Central Committee in its decisions has indicated the ways and means to overcome these difficulties. Their essence is to preserve our party social objectives under the new and more difficult conditions, to meet in the best way possible the needs of the domestic and export markets, and to balance the population's growing incomes with the offer of goods and services. In investment policy we have made changes favoring the food industry, agriculture, housing construction and production for the market needs. We are persistently and consistently striving to implement all programmatic theses drawn up by our party's 7th congress.

Within a few days we will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the formation of the Polish People's Armed Forces. Like many people of my generation, in my thoughts I go back to those bitter, tragic years which were full of sacrifices. The country of your parents' childhood and youth was devastated by fire, plowed with iron, sad and full of terror. Young men and women of your age in their teens were charged not only with the rifle, but also with the burden of responsibility for the country, literally for the country's survival. As soon as the country had been liberated, those among them who had managed to survive the most terrible war, rushed with great enthusiasm to restore and rebuild the fatherland. They measured their forces with the yardstick of their needs. They had lofty ambitions. They absorbed knowledge and performed feats of historic importance.

It is your honorable duty to continue their feat with credit and responsibility, through your earnest training, and then to work to make the program for building a socialist fatherland a reality. This program is the outcome of the efforts and striving of many Polish generations, it reflects their common thoughts and deeds for the benefit of the country.

On behalf of the generation which paved the road to freedom with weapons in hand and which welcomed the birth of People's Poland as the manifestation of the fulfilled aspirations and strivings of the people, I address you, young friends. You are our pride and hope, you have inherited the most noble traditions of Polish patriotism and of adherence to freedom, adherence that has found its best and lasting reflection in the slogan: "For Your Freedom and Ours."

The Anniv[illegible]aries of Outstanding Events

The current academic year coincides with the anniversaries of outstanding events: The 60th anniversary of the regaining of Polish independence, the 30th anniversary of the united progressive youth movement and the 35th anniversary of the formation of the Polish People's Army.

In this historic hall 30 years ago, the eventful decision was adopted to unite the Polish workers movement and to form the PZPR. The memory of those historic events is necessary in order to appreciate the great path covered, the enormous amount of work done and the struggle waged by many generations of Poles. You are entrusted with the continuation of our people's heroic feats. You inherit the Poland regained by your grandparents and parents in a life-and-death struggle, a Poland that has been built and is being built by their selfless work and for which they spare no privations. They have been and are building this Poland with you in mind, for a life worthy of new Polish generations, for the high prestige of the Polish people in Europe and all over the world, for a place befitting Poland among the world's nations.

Acquire vocational and political knowledge. Also learn to think in a master's way. Cultivate and enhance among yourselves the ability to individually engage in public affairs. Check in your daily experiences the values you have gained and are inherent in you which pertain to a thinking and sensitive man fighting for just and lofty goals.

As a new generation of the Polish technical intelligentsia, some of you will begin to work within a year, and the others a little later. Be careful to prepare for this properly. May the dependable knowledge you have received from your educational establishment be accompanied by the desire and ability to improve independently, to constantly deepen and develop your intellectual and social sensitivity.

We count on your qualifications, on your enthusiasm, on the creative inquisitiveness that gives impulse to innovations and progress. Poland needs young specialists. With the younger generations in mind, we are building the second Poland. Poland will need people willing to fully engage their intellects in the causes of the people.

Work in such a way as to enable the fatherland with its features, economic potential and cultural riches, to meet the most ardent desires and daring aspirations of us all.

All university professors: I offer you cordial thanks for your selfless research and your labors in teaching. Due to the scores of highly talented scientists with their high sensitivity to public affairs, the Warsaw Polytechnic University is now very actively influencing the shape of the economy and the standards of the country's technical cadres.

While training young engineers, give them the riches of your knowledge and experience. Spare no kindness, solicitude or understanding for their affairs, problems and doubts. We are confident that you young people will find in yourselves a model not only professional but also personal, human. And for this purpose it is necessary--quoting Adam Mickiewicz--that the "Heart be a sail for both thoughts and deeds."

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, on Comrade Edward Gierek's behalf, I wish all of you gathered in this hall and all the university community in Warsaw a successful year, satisfaction in scientific, educational and public activity, and daring in research.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON POLISH UN EDUCATION DECLARATION

LD070615Y Warsaw PAP in English 0923 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Oct, PAP--Polish draft declaration on the upbringing of societies in the spirit of peace, submitted at the present UN General Assembly session, has won much popularity and support. This is attested to by statements made at the session's forum and in lobby. This is also attested to by the approval of the UN secretary general and first commentaries in the world press. This positive reaction is yet another evidence of the appreciation of the political ideas represented by Poland and for the consistency with which this country has been propagating among international community the ideals of living in freedom, equality and peace, the daily TRYBUNA LUDU writes.

That these ideals have been elevated in Poland to the rank of the leading content of education and upbringing was stressed by PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek four years ago. Speaking on October 10, 1974 from the rostrum of the 29th session of the UN General Assembly, the Polish leader pointed to the great significance of shaping the awareness of people in the spirit of detente, cooperation and peace.

This vital postulate of the PUWP CC first secretary has acquired at present the form of a concrete draft submitted last week by the head of the Polish delegation to 33d UN General Assembly session, [Foreign] Minister Emil Wojtaszek. Poland prepared and presented to the world a kind of a code of permanent, multi-pronged activities whose aim is to create an infrastructure of peace in human consciousness, TRYBUNA LUDU continues.

Activities proposed by Poland are to complement the steps undertaken by the United Nations in the political, disarmament, economic and social sphere. They are designed as an element strengthening mutual trust among nations.

The Polish offer has nothing in common with any abstract pacifism and it is not an evidence of weakness. On the contrary, in implementing together with the other countries of the socialist community a coordinated peace programme, Poland exerts a powerful and decisive influence on the shape of contemporary international relations. The idea of peaceful coexistence itself is a vivid confirmation of historically proven fact that peace and socialism are inseparable notions.

Poland desires that war, chauvinism, and aggression become such an anachronism as the old saying "homo homini lupus est" has become in the life of civilized societies. It was socialism which proved man does not necessarily have to be a wolf to another man and that war does not have to be "a decree of providence" independent of human will.

We have implanted this awareness in the Polish society and we want it to be propagated on the global scale, the daily said.

CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI DISCUSSES VISIT TO FRG

AU061028Y Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 3 Oct 78 p 5 AU

[Statement by Primate of Poland Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski on his visit to the FRG, made in Cologne on 25 September 1978]

[Text] The Polish episcopate representatives' visit to the FRG is coming to an end. We have held talks with representatives of the conference of German bishops for many years, mainly with the late Cardinal Julius Doepfner, who, as a result, visited our country on various occasions. The talks have been continued by Cardinal Hoeffner, the present chairman of the conference of German bishops, who visited the sacred sites of our fatherland last year. We considered it our duty to repay Cardinal Hoeffner's visit and the visits of other cardinals and bishops who stayed in our country and studied the life and work of the church in Poland. During our present visit in the FRG we have toured the sacred sites of this country, especially Fulda, Cologne, Neviges, Muenster and the sites in Dachau sanctified by the blood of the Dachau martyrs. Our travels were a veritable pligrimage.

The sacred sites we have visited in this country are connected with the beginnings of Christianity in Germany just as the sites sanctified by the blood of martyrs in Gniezno and Krakow are connected with the beginnings of Christianity in Poland. Great saints hailing from various nations spread the gospel throughout Europe and laid the foundations for cooperation among all Christian nations. We need such cooperation now when we are faced with the task of re-Christianizing Europe.

Our churches have the duty to build cooperation and the collaboration of nations on the foundations of the principles of Christian morality. We must not continue to look back and recall the past, although we must keep it in mind in order not to repeat mistakes. Just as cooperation between our churches is necessary, there must also be cooperation between our nations, one that is comprehensive and sincere and that results in mutual enrichment.

A friendly coexistence between our nations is possible only if it is based on truth. We must spread the whole truth, even if it is painful, and we must educate our future generations in the spirit of this truth. Christ said about himself: "I am the truth", and it is in Christ alone that we can fathom the whole truth. Spreading the gospel in the name of Christ, our churches enjoy their own areas of cooperation, one that seeks to bring our nations closer together and contributes toward peace in Europe. I would like to repeat here the words I spoke in Cologne Cathedral: "Europe must realize again that it is a new Bethlehem for the world--for the peoples and for the nations, from which the King and Prince of Peace, so far the only saviour of the human family, descends to the world. Amidst the present wars and the reports of wars Europe, which has received through the universal church the peace the world is unable to give us, must not continue to be a munitions plant and an international marketplace for and supplier of weapons; it must not be a range for war experiments or for the self-torment of peoples and nations."

This is because this leads to man's death and slavery. God has created man a free creature, and no one can wrest from man the rights given to him by the Creator. We must express a profound regret and concern at the violations of human rights. Every violence gives rise to social rebellion and unrest.

From the first meeting with the German bishops at Fulda, which was solemn, through the meetings in Cologne, Munich and Muenster, the Polish Episcopate's representatives experienced everywhere an extraordinarily cordial reception. Our meetings and talks with the conference of German bishops in Fulda and the meetings in the individual dioceses were open and frank. I acknowledge this solemn atmosphere as the evangelic "signum temporis" that our churches and our nations can talk a new language and as a harbinger of the fuller understanding of the church's tasks and mission, especially among the neighboring nations in central Europe.

I wish to express my satisfaction with the agreement regarding priests who come to the FRG from Poland. I am convinced that their pastoral work for the benefit of the Poles living in the FRG will be performed within the agreed procedures, with due consideration for the spirit and traditions of Polish religiousness.

I extend my very warm thanks to Cardinal Hoeffner, chairman of the conference of German bishops and to all the cardinals and bishops for making it possible for us to experience so much together and to enrich each other. I extend my particular thanks to Cardinal Hoeffner himself for his hospitality and for his presence during our return visit and pilgrimage. Cologne, 25 September 1978.

LEADERS SEND CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE ON GDR NATIONAL DAY

LD071502Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski, and Piotr Jaroszewicz have sent Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph a message of congratulations and best wishes in connection with the national day of the GDR. It says that the ties of friendship between our states, peoples and parties are growing stronger all the time.

BULGARIA'S TODOROV BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 6 October

AU061615Y Sofia BTA in English 1453 GMT 6 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Oct, BTA--Bulgarian Premier Stanko Todorov arrived today in the Romanian capital on a friendly business visit.

This introduces dynamism in the development of Bulgaro-Romanian relations whereby the tradition of friendship and good neighbourliness is the invariable foundation of an ever more expanding cooperation in all spheres. The meeting between the leaders of the two countries, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, builds up the strategical framework into which are entered the concrete realizations of economic, scientific, technological and cultural exchange. At the talks which will be held in the Romanian capital, a review will be made of the development achieved in relations, and new specific elaborations for cooperation in the coming period will be made. This is an important moment in bilateral ties because they are part and parcel of the coordinated efforts of the entire socialist community, within the framework of CMEA.

Besides the bilateral cooperation treaty, which was renewed in 1970 and the 30th anniversary of which was celebrated this year, of particular importance in political relations between Bulgaria and Romania is the declaration for the further strengthening and deepening of cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Romanian Communist Party, between Bulgaria and Romania, which was signed at a summit level in September 1977. It is the platform which makes possible the uninterrupted enrichment and intensification of cooperation between the two countries. The practice in this respect is eloquent. During the past five-year period, 1971-1975, trade between the two countries doubled and exceeded 500 million roubles. During the current five-year period a new doubling of volume is expected, and together with the additional extension of the trade agreement, trade will exceed 1,200 million roubles.

Official Talks Begin

AU061934Y Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 6 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Oct, BTA--The talks between the chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov, and the prime minister of the Romanian Government, Mr Manea Manescu, began here today.

On the Bulgarian side in the talks are taking part Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the joint Bulgaro-Romanian commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation, Mr Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply; Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, etc.

The Romanian side was represented also by Mr Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy chairman of the government; Cornel Burtica, deputy chairman of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Mr Ioan Avram, [minister] of machine building industry; Mr Trandafir Cocirla, minister of electric power, etc.

In the talks, which proceeded in a spirit of understanding and friendship, a wide range of questions of bilateral cooperation was discussed. Stress was laid on the positive development of political cooperation and friendship to which the meetings and talks between the leaders of the two parties and states Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu contribute a great deal.

A careful review was made of the state and prospects of building up important joint projects such as the joint enterprise for the production of heavy machinery and installations at Ruse-Giurgiu, the Nikopol-Turnu Magurele cooperation and of the complex for olefins. Problems of the further development of trade, of scientific, technological and cultural cooperation, specialization and cooperation in industrial production were discussed and specified. It was noted that favourable conditions are on hand for the deepening of bilateral relations, based on large-scale development of the economies of the two countries, as well as for the expansion of cultural and scientific exchange.

The leaders of the government pointed out that friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, meet the vital interests of the two fraternal peoples, contribute to the consolidation of the political and economic might of the countries of the socialist community and serve the interests of peace and understanding in the Balkans and in Europe.

Received by Ceausescu

AU062025Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 6 Oct 78 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu received Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is now visiting Romania, on October 6. The interview was attended by Manea Manescu, Romanian prime minister.

During the interview the sides expressed the special satisfaction at the ever ascending evolution of the friendship and fruitful collaboration relations established between the two parties, states and countries, highlighting that the meetings and talks, traditional by now, between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, the decisions taken on these occasions were decisive moments for the deepening and amplification of these relations.

Both countries' determination was expressed to develop the Romanian-Bulgarian relations on multiple planes, to intensify the economic collaboration and the cooperation in production.

Views were also exchanged on questions of current international political life. Stress was laid in this connection on the shifts occuring in contemporary world, on Romania's and Bulgaria's joint will to ever more closely collaborate internationally so as to make their contribution to the settlement of the issues facing mankind, to the achievement of a lasting system of security in Europe, in the Balkans and in the world, to the establishment of a climate of peace, cooperation and confidence among nations. The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

Todorov, Manescu Dinner Toasts

AU062150Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 6 Oct 78 AU

[Report on official dinner given by Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in honor of Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic Ministers' Council and the Bulgarian Government delegation, in Bucharest on 6 October 1978]

[Text] Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, gave an official dinner in honor of Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic Council of Ministers, in Bucharest tonight.

At the dinner, which was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the two government leaders proposed toasts.

In his toast Manea Manescu declared as follows: Your visit to our country, esteemed Comrade Stanko Todorov, ar well as the talks we began today are an expression of the common wish to work unrelentingly for the constant intensification and expansion of the fraternal cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples.

It is a particular pleasure for me to stress that in the ever intensifying Bulgaro-Romanian cooperation and friendship an important role is played by the meetings and fruitful talks, which have already become a tradition, between our two highly esteemed leaders--Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov--Manea Manescu pointed out.

Manea Manescu further stated in his toast that real opportunities exist for further expanding and introducing a greater variety in economic relations, in the industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between our two peoples and countries.

The working people in Romania highly appreciate the industriousness, talent and creative ability of the fraternal Bulgarian people and sincerely rejoice in their great achievements in all areas of life, Manea Manescu further stated.

In implementing the tasks of socioeconomic development and increasing the prosperity of the people, Romania is actively contributing, at the same time, to the cause of socialism and to progress and peace in the world. In this spirit our country is actively contributing to the development of friendly relations and cooperation with the socialist countries, with the conviction that this conforms with the basic interests of the Romanian people and the interests of the peoples who are building the new social system, and in the interest of the common cause of socialism, peace, and security in the world.

In his toast Comrade Stanko Todorov expressed his gratitude for the warm hospitality, sincere words and good wishes. We can note with deep gratification that the friendship between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples is based on solid and profound roots, Comrade Todorov declared. Under socialism, relations of cooperation have flourished [words indistinct]. Today the talent, work and efforts of the working people of Bulgaria are devoted to the struggle for economic and social progress, to the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference. The comprehensive convergence with the Soviet Union and the cooperation with the CEMA member-countries will transform our movement toward a mature socialist society into a powerful accelerating force, Comrade Stanko Todorov pointed out.

It is particularly important to remark that Bulgaria and Romania have both gone over to higher forms of economic cooperation. The results of the past fill us with confidence about the future and the even more dynamic development of such cooperation. This confidence is also confirmed by the businesslike atmosphere in which our talks have started and are proceeding.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is striving to build its political, economic and cultural relations with individual Balkan countries on the basis of neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation, the chairman of the Council of Ministers declared.

In his speech delivered at Blagoevgrad on 15 June 1978, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that the relations between Bulgaria and Romania demonstrate the great opportunities and prospects for future cooperation which are being produced by the good relations among Balkan countries.

We are sincerely convinced that controversial questions connected with relations among Balkan states must be settled through a friendly dialog and in a spirit of good neighborliness, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's domestic affairs, Comrade Stanko Todorov stated.

Comrade Stanko Todorov further expressed concern in his toast for the threat against peace and security in the Middle East. The separatist, trilateral agreement signed at Camp David does not lead toward a solution of the Middle East conflict but on the contrary, is creating additional difficulties, as has been confirmed by the most recent events in Lebanon. Bulgaria is a sincere participant and implementor of the decisions adopted in the spirit of Helsinki, Comrade Stanko Todorov stated. We are in favor of complementing political detente with detente in the military sector. Our country is convinced of the necessity to convene a universal disarmament conference. We express our full support for the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member countries and for the most recent proposals submitted by the Soviet Union on stopping the arms race.

Bulgaria will also contribute in the future to the settlement of these vitally important problems, Stanko Todorov stressed in closing his toast.

Talks End 7 October

AU071622Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 7 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, concluded today in Bucharest. In the last round of talks, the sides briefed each other on the socioeconomic development of the two countries and on the achievements attained by the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples in socialist construction, and pointed out the opportunities presented by the Romanian and Bulgarian national economies for expanding cooperation and collaboration in various fields of mutual interest.

The talks, which proceeded in a comradely working atmosphere of mutual understanding, facilitated the establishment of new concrete ways and means to contribute to expanding economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and collaboration, as well as trade exchanges between Romania and Bulgaria, to their benefit and in the interest of the cause of socialism, peace and progress.

The two heads of government signed a protocol today on measures for implementing the decisions and understanding reached by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Todorov, Manescu Visit Arges County

AU072035Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 7 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Oct, AGERPRES--Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, now on an official visit of friendship to Romania, visited on October 7, together with Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu, two large industrial units in Pitesti (Arges County)--the petrochemical combine and the car enterprise.

At the petrochemical combine, he was informed, through blueprints and graphs, about installations meant for the future olefin combine, which is to be built in the Bulgarian town of Pleven by Romanian and Bulgarian organizations and experts, and which will collaborate with the Pitesti combine as also with other specialized units of Romania.

The two ministers returned to Bucharest the same afternoon.

Assess Results of Visit

AU081910Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 8 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 8 Oct, BTA--Today, Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, returned home from Romania where he was on a three-day friendly and business visit at the invitation of the prime minister of the Romanian Government, Mr Manea Manescu.

The statements Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr Manea Manescu made before a BTA special envoy to Bucharest reveal the satisfaction of the two governmental leaders with the results achieved at their talks.

They are unanimous that substantial practical results are on hand in the implementation of the basic trends agreed upon at meetings of the heads of state and party leaders of Bulgaria and Romania, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu.

"While coordinating the 1981-1985 plans" Mr Manescu has said, "we found that there were broad opportunities for the promotion of economic ties onto a higher level in both the spheres of industrial production and commercial, scientific and technological cooperation".

He stressed that there were still many and substantial reserves for cooperation in the working of our technology and most of all of industrial technologies. There were possibilities for expanding the cultural and scientific links and the cooperation in tourism.

On his part, the Bulgarian prime minister has remarked that "in the first three years of the current five-year period, our trade has been rising at higher rates is grounds to believe in the overfulfillment of the outlined targets. Specialization and joint production in mechanical engineering and chemistry are characterized by new, large-scale initiatives."

Mr Stanko Todorov said that the fruits of Bulgaro-Romanian cooperation are being increasingly felt by the two peoples as a contribution to their socialist development and to the raising of their welfare. They help in the implementation of the tasks laid down in the complex programme for socialist economic integration of the CEMA member-countries.

The two prime ministers pointed also to the special role which three new joint large projects are to play in the development of economic ties in the future: The Ruse-Giurgio mechanical engineering complex, the Pleven-Korabia olefin complex and the Nikopol-Turnu Magurele hydro-engineering complex and also the currently worked out documentation for a second hydro-engineering complex on the Danube.

Todorov Departs 8 October

AU081346Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 8 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, left Bucharest this morning, after a friendly working visit to our country at the invitation of Prime Minister Manea Manescu.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF BANGLADESH PRESIDENT

Rahman Speaks at Signing Ceremony

AU060903Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0744 GMT 6 Oct 78 AU

[Text of speech by Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman at 6 October Bucharest signing of a joint Romanian-Bangladesh declaration following his official visit to Romania--live, in English with consecutive translation into Romanian]

[Text] Excellency, Mr President, Madam and my friends, we have been honored to be able to visit your great country Romania where we have, from the time that we landed, received (?special) hospitality and brotherhood.

During this period of our stay we have received boundless friendship from you, Excellency, Madam and the people of your great country. We are impressed with the dedication and devotion of the people and we are impressed with the great progress made by your great country under your dynamic and wise leadership.

There are great prospects for mutual collaboration in the economic sector and also in the international sector to collaborate politically. Let us work together for peace, prosperity and stability in the world.

During this short period, much has transpired between the two of us and through the understandings and agreements reached we will try to expand further in physical work.

Excellency, we carry back with us the great love and affection of the Romanian people for the people of Bangladesh. This visit will always remain fresh in our minds. Thank you very much.

Trade Agreement, Contract Signed

AU061443Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 6 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Following the summit talks between Romania and Bangladesh, a general trade agreement has been concluded and a contract has been signed by the Romanian foreign trade enterprise Industrialexport and the Petrobangla state company for the delivery of an F400 deep-well drilling installation, an F80 installation for starting operations, and other oil equipment and tools.

Departs 6 October

AU060912 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0845 GMT on 6 October 1978 begins a live relay from Bucharest Otopeni Airport on the departure of Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman from Bucharest after an official, friendly visit to Romania. According to the announcer, the two presidents arrive with Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Mrs Ziaur Rahman.

The announcer states that the departure ceremony is also attended by "members of the State Council and the government, generals and high-ranking officers and other officials, as well as Romanian and Bangladesh officials who, together with the two heads of state, had participated in the talks." Thousands of Bucharest residents are also reported to have gathered at the airport to see off the Bangladesh guests.

The two national anthems are played. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Ziaur Rahman are reported to review the honor guards. During the departure ceremony, the announcer stresses the importance of the visit and the documents signed for developing relations between the two countries.

President Rahman is reported to take leave of the Romanian officials present at the airport. According to the announcer, President Ceausescu and Rahman take leave of each other "in a friendly atmosphere" by shaking hands and embracing. The Bangladesh president and Mrs Ziaur Rahman are reported to board the plane. The live relay ends at 0900 GMT without any speeches having been exchanged.

MORE ON ACTIVITIES OF DPRK'S FOREIGN MINISTER

Received By Ceausescu

AU062031Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1959 GMT 6 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Oct, AGERPRES--On October 6, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Kong Chin-tae, vice premier of the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, minister of external economic affairs, special envoy of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The guest conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute, and handed him over a written message from President Kim Il-song. Thanking for the message, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed to Kim Il-song a warm salute.

Full satisfaction was expressed during the talk at the good relations of close friendship and fruitful collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, which develop continually in all domains. Stress was laid in this context on the outstanding importance of the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid this year to the Democractic People's Republic of Korea, a visit that gave fresh impetus to the development of the collaboration between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The wish was also expressed of expanding and diversifying further on these relations, the Romanian-Korean relations of economic collaboration and cooperation.

Received by Niculescu

AU071420Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0922 GMT 7 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Oct, AGERPRES--Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Romania, had an interview on October 6 with Kong Chin-tae, vice premier of the Administrative Council of the Democratic people's Republic of Korea, minister of external economic affairs, now visiting Romania.

The same day, the Korean minister met Vasile Patilinet, Romanian minister of mines, petroleum and geology, and toured the Bucharest International Fair.

Aide Memoire Signed

AU091501Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1112 GMT 9 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Oct, AGERPRES--An aide-memoire was signed in Bucharest, on October 9. It stipulates the further development of the trade exchanges and of the economic and technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The document was signed by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and by Kong Chin-tae, vice premier of the Administrative Council of the DPR of Korea, minister of external economic affairs.

The signing ceremony was attended by Sin In-ha, ambassador of the DPR of Korea to Romania, and the officials accompanying the Korean guest on his Romanian visit.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PRC FINANCE MINISTER

AU061442Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 6 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at noon received Chang Ching-fu, PRC finance minister, who is visiting our country as head of a delegation. The meeting was attended by Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of finance. Li Ting-chuan, PRC ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

The guest extended cordial greetings and wishes for health and success to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Chinese Communist Party [CCP] Central Committee chairman and premier of the PRC State Council. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the message and, in turn, conveyed warm, friendly greetings and best wishes to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the close relations of friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples, relations which are continuously developing, based on the understandings agreed upon during the summit Romanian-Chinese dialog in Peking and Bucharest, and expressed the desire to act to strengthen the traditional Romanian-Chinese friendship.

In this context, the sides stressed the importance of the PRC delegation's visit to seek new opportunities to intensify financial and economic relations between the two countries. They also stressed the significance of financial cooperation between Romania and China and of their cooperation in international financial and monetary matters. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Talks Conclude

AU062030Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 6 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Oct, AGERPRES--Talks concluded in Bucharest on October 6 between Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Romania, and Chang Ching-fu, minister of finance of the People's Republic of China, now visiting Romania.

The talks occasioned an exchange of experience in the financial and banking activity, and it was appreciated that possibilities do exist for expanded collaboration between the two countries in this domain.

SUNDIC ASSESSES CHANGE IN SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS

LD072345Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Our foreign political commentary deals with what has changed in Soviet-U.S. relations and why, following the tripartite agreement at Camp David and the meeting between Carter and Gromyko at the White House. Here is Milika Sundic:

If we were to look for an answer to the question of what has created conditions for the current rapprochement between Moscow and Washington, the progress in the SALT talks, or the tacit consensus on a less rigid Soviet attitude about Camp David in return for the SALT II agreement, that answer, judging by all available evidence, could not be found were either of the two prerequisites referred to excluded.

Camp David has not, as some, particularly the rejection front Arab countries, had hoped, posed a threat to detente between the Soviet Union and the United States; on the contrary, it has vitalized this detente. Both great powers judged that this would pay: the United States, in that the Soviet Union would be able to swallow the Carter-As-Sadat-Begin deal more easily; the Soviet Union, in that it would be rid of the headache over SALT II and would achieve a meeting between Carter and Brezhnev, which, taken altogether, signifies confirmation of the thesis expounded by Andrey Gromyko on Moscow television, that living in peace with the United States means avoidance of a third world war.

The United States can still be generous enough as to accept Moscow's invitation to the Geneva talks, for the possibility that the rejection front will draw closer to the United States following the Camp David agreement does not exist anyway. Syrian President Al-Asad's visit to Moscow has hardly altered relations between the Soviet Union and the rejection front countries, for the Soviet leaders were not able to gamble with their relations with the United States, regardless of the fact that the United States betrayed the agreement to search for a Middle East solution jointly with the Soviet Union. Not even the current crisis in Lebanon will have a crucial impact on the change in the Soviet Government's conclusion after talks betwen Gromyko and Carter at the White House and Carter's assurance that the United States wants a SALT agreement and a meeting with Brezhnev. This will surely not deprive the Soviet Union of influence in the Middle East, although it will certainly be reproached by the rejection front Arab countries for not having accepted much of what they had agreed upon at their recent Damascus meeting. To tell the truth, even if the recent turning point in Soviet-U.S. relations had not occurred, it was difficult to believe that Moscow would have been capable of that. For the present, it is difficult to predict when the signing of a new SALT agreement can be expected, but if consensus to do so exists, it is hardly important whether it is by the end of this year or at the beginning of the next.

Judging by what Andrey Gromyko has said, Carter has insured congressional ratification of the agreement once signed, which is sufficient reason for Moscow to await that event without much anxiety. It is true that SALT II, taken by itself, does not mean too much, since the nuclear potential of neither superpower will be reduced to any significant extent. In concrete terms, regarding both the Soviet Union and the United States, it is much more important for them to effect a thaw in relations for, failing that, they cannot go further, not even considering that the two powers--even when they are in dispute--are dependent upon one another. It is for this reason that Gromyko says: We would like to show the whole world that we have agreed on a new step. With this new step, something more can also be expected.

RADIO SPECULATES ON POSSIBLE SOUTH AFRICA CONFERENCE

AU072030Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Oct 78 AU

[Brank Rabrenovic talk]

[Text] The report that the U.S. State Department within a few days, has changed its original decision not to issue U.S. visas to racist Ian Smith and to Sithole, Muzorewa and Chirau, the black members of his illegal new government, which is not recognized by the world, and has now issued them, would perhaps attract no attention at some other time. However, at this time, when it is clear to all that radical and rapid changes, perhaps even clashes, are being prepared and expected in the south of Africa, the four men's trip from Salisbury to the United States cannot be regarded nor understood as an innocent outing at the invitation of 27 members of the U.S. Senate.

If it is borne in mind that the U.S. administration often declares its respect for the UN decision not to recognize the Smith regime in Rhodesia and the resolution on granting independence to Namibia, it is logical to assume that this trip has some earlier history, as well as a background. If one adds that next week, perhaps at the exact time when Smith will be in America, the foreign ministers of the five Western countries--Vance, Owen, Guiringaud, Jamieson and Genscher--will visit the South African Republic to persuade Pretoria to accept the UN proposal on establishing an independent Namibia, it is not difficult to guess that the West is prepared to solve both the Rhodesian and Namibian problems in its own way.

Encouraged by the Camp David success in solving the Middle East problem, U.S. President Carter perhaps believes that it is now time for rapid action. Just as he called As-Sadat and Begin to peace talks in the United States, it is possible that he may now call a U.S. conference of all parties interested in Rhodesia, and perhaps Namibia as well.

Many diplomatic activities show that work on this has accelerated, and it seems that some frontline countries have given their tacit agreement. Nkomo and Mugabe, leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, are taking no stand for the time being, but the sudden departure of Tanzanian President Nyerere to Zambia and Mozambique shows his fear that a conference could be convened, even without the Patriotic Front representatives.

In this case, it would be an African Camp David, for the Palestinians, which is to say those without whom no just solutions can be reached, were not present when the Middle East problem was being solved in the United States. If Nkomo and Mugabe are invited and if Smith and the Western representatives make concessions on the scale of those made by As-Sadat and Begin, one could look with a certain optimism at this possible conference on the south of Africa.

TITO SENDS HONECKER GREETINGS ON GDR'S NATIONAL DAY

LD071522Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1328 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct, TANJUG--President Tito of Yugoslavia has sent a telegramme of greetings to Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party and Council of State chairman of the German Democratic Republic, on the occasion of his country's national day. President Tito voices confidence in the telegramme that friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries and parties will continue to grow in the interests of the two peoples and of peace and cooperation in the world.

ENVOY PRESENTS TITO MESSAGE FOR PRESIDENT CARTER

LD062054Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2027 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington--Dimce Belovski, Yugoslav ambassador in Washington called today on Assistant Secretary of State George Vest and gave him SFRY President Josip Broz Tito's message for U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

The message refers to the latest developments in the Middle East crisis. It represents a continuation of the exchange of views between the two statesmen on Middle East problems. As is known the day after the Camp David agreement was signed, President Carter informed President Tito about this agreement in a message and about Washington's views regarding the Middle East peace solution.

ARKHIPOV LEAVES BELGRADE FOR MOSCOW AFTER VISIT

LD081338Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0944 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, left Belgrade for Moscow today, after heading a Soviet governmental delegation to the festive commissioning of the Birac hydrated aluminum works near Zvornik.

During the 3 days of his stay in Yugoslavia, Deputy Chairman Arkhipov had talks on further development of Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council (FEC), Gojko Ubiparip, FEC vice president and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the intergovernmental committee; Milanko Renovica, president of the Executive Committee of Bosnia-Hercegovina; and Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. Arkhipov paid a visit to the international world fashion fair in Belgrade and the international agricultural fair in Novi Sad.

Deputy Chairman Arkhipov was seen off by Gojko Ubiparif, FEC vice president Radoje Kontic, FEC member and other FEC officials. Also at the airport was Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador in the SFRY, with his colleagues.

LONCAR DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH EEC OFFICIALS

LD072248Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, 7 Oct, TANJUG--Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has ended two day working talks in the European Community headquarters here. Loncar has invited European Commission President Roy Jenkins officially to visit Yugoslavia.

During the talks with ranking European Community officials, Loncar presented Yugoslavia's views on topical questions of Yugoslavia-European Community cooperation.

Both sides have assessed the talks as advantageous, particularly at the present, important stage of preparations for a new agreement between Yugoslavia and the European Community.

Commentary on Talks

AU072002Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 7 Oct 78 AU

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] In Brussels, Budimir Loncar has explained our views on current relations and foundations of future cooperation with the EEC. The TANJUG correspondent reports that the talks were assessed by both sides as useful in the present significant stage of preparation of new contractual relations.

As we are informed, expert services of respective federal organs in Belgrade are examining the new EEC Executive Commission proposals in detail. It is expected that these organs will submit their views on the proposals to the Federal Executive Council next week. If the EEC Council of Ministers adopts the proposed directives for negotiations with Yugoslavia on 17 October, and if the Yugoslav organs adopt the position that the proposed directives--despite the shortcomings noted--may serve as a starting basis for negotiations, resumption of negotiations may be expected soon.

Preliminary analysis shows, however, that despite some innovations when compared with the previous proposal, the new proposed of the EEC Executive Commission directives do not fully accept and reflect the Yugoslav requests and positions and contain numerous shortcomings.

The question therefore arises as to whether it would be opportune to continue negotiations, particularly in view of indications of possible procedural difficulties, as well as of various interpretations of the basis and essence of the new agreement.

Yugoslavia wants the new agreement to be of a special kind and to fully reflect its independent position and nonalined nature as a European and developing country. In addition, our country believes that the new agreement should contain constructive solutions that would allow gradual elimination of the untenable trade deficit with the EEC countries. Of primary importance here is a removal of customs and other barriers to Yugoslav industrial and agricultural exports to the EEC market. Of course, the new agreement would also regulate other questions of interest to both sides, such as that of the working conditions and social insurance of our workers temporarily employed there, as well as facilities for access to the EEC capital market and the like.

Are we a step closer to continuation of negotiations with the EEC? This will perhaps be shown in the coming 2 weeks, after the Yugoslav side establishes precisely what the EEC is in fact offering with the new proposal, and, of course, after the Council of Ministers definitely approves the EEC delegation's brief, so that it may open negotiations with Yugoslavia. Until then, everything is just empty speculation.

ZAMBIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

ID090152Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 8 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Oct, TANJUG--A delegation of the Zambian Armed Forces, headed by Deputy Commander of the Armed Forces Major General Benjamin Mibenge, arrived here today for a visit to Yugoslavia. During the stay, the guests will visit some units and institutions of the Yugoslav Armed Forces and will hold talks with senior military leaders of the Yugoslav People's Army and territorial defence.

Received by Potocar

LD092156Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the Federal Secretariat for National Defense today, Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, received a delegation of the Republic of Zambia Armed Forces, led by Maj Gen Banjamin Mibenge, deputy commander of Zambian National Defense Forces, which is visiting our country and its armed forces. The talks between General Potocar and the guest from friendly and nonalined Zambia took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and referred to further developing relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries.

Col Gen Dusan Pekic, deputy chief of the General Staff; Lt Col Gen Milutin Matic; and others among General Potocar's associates were present at the talks.

Today, the guests from Zambia also held talks with Col Gen Dusan Pekic, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The talks with Generals Potocar and Pekic were also attended by military attache Col Mataa Mataa. During their stay in our country, the guests will visit some of our armed forces' units and establishments.

VRHOVEC RETURNS TO ZAGREB FROM NEW YORK UN SESSION

LD071206Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0908 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today returned to Zagreb from New York, where he headed the Yugoslav delegation at the 33d session of the Un General Assembly.

Josip Vrhovec and his entourage were welcomed and greeted at Zagreb airport by Ljubo Majreic, member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and other personalities.

Assesses Session

LD071813Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1256 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, stated today on his return from New York that the UN General Assembly's work had taken place in a constructive atmosphere thus far. According to Vrhovec, there have been none of the familiar "propaganda wars" at the session, attention being focused instead on definition of countries' positions on major current problems.

"I consider this to be quite significant, because this tone--the constructive working dialog in the General Assembly--has been set by the nonalined countries, proceeding from positions adopted at the recent conference of ministers of foreign affairs of nonalined countries. I think that we may assess the General Assembly session as positive," Vrhovec said.

In the general debate, we outlined our country's positions in international relations and pointed out existing problems which should be tackled, Vrhovec added. In particular, we spoke about conclusions of the Belgrade conference and about what nonalined policy wanted to tell the world in its conclusions, adopting our attitude on a number of major world issues.

This year we placed a particular accent on the problem of decolonization, on the need for intensified struggle in definitely liquidating the remnants of colonialism in Africa. Apart from this, we also spoke about the Middle East crisis which continues to be both dangerous and acute, and about disarmament problems and the international economic order.

However, we also had something to say about things that particularly concern us--such as terrorism--and the policy we pursue in Yugoslavia and ask to be pursued in the world in that connection. We explained our concept of relations with our neighbors, which is in fact identical with our nonalined policy on the world scale, and in that framework, with reference to the Belgrade conference declaration, we spoke about our policy on national minorities and on how we generally view this problem in relations among states. This, then, was a constructive approach, as it offered a concept based on principles of the nonalinement policy.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs said that the ministers who participated in the "Group of 77" meeting in New York spoke about problems of economic relations and that it was their unanimous conclusion that no sterile confrontation but a working dialog on an equal footing with the developed countries was desired; so that a start could at long last be made on settling the world's gravest problems. At the same time, this was a warning to highly developed industrial countries, which are not yet ready to prepare and implement measures that would lead to a new international economic order.

However, I must say, Josip Vrhovec stressed, that this year one could perceive a new quality. that is, that the period during which the most highly developed countries ignored the developing countries is over; it was noted that they must accept the developing countries, which were active on the nonalined political platform as very serious negotiators.

As for the meeting of ministers of nonalined countries, we naturally discussed ways of implementing the Belgrade meeting decisions during the UN General Assembly session. We adopted our attitudes on the southern Africa crisis and on racism and colonialism. In this connection, we asked that SWAPO be admitted to our movement as a full member, which was done. The group of African countries proposed the political attitude on southern Africa, the group of Latin American countries proposed the position on Nicaragua and our delegation proposed the position on the Middle East, which was unanimously adopted. This was very significant, because there was a danger of serious differences on this score, which would certainly not have been beneficial either to our movement and policy or to prospects for a Middle East settlement.

In New York we had numerous contacts with nonalined countries' ministers. We discussed future activities, especially meetings due to be held, including the Coordination Bureau meeting in Maputo, the Coordination Bureau meeting in Colombo and preparations for the summit conference scheduled for next year in Havana.

We also had meetings with ministers of the world's most powerful countries--the United States, the USSR and China. Our talks with them were very constructive. We discussed themes which were on the Assembly's agenda, as well as bilateral relations.

Naturally, I again met the ministers of all our neighboring countries. We spoke about development of bilateral relations. We presented our views on these matters, which is a constructive approach based on nonalined principles.

However, in doing so we also pointed out existing problems, about which we should not close our eyes but must solve in line with further development of cooperation, with patience, and in a way which will fundamentally lead to their genuine settlement. We also discussed the national minorities' problem, our view on which is well known. We hold that the national minorities, if they really enjoy all rights, could serve at exceptionally positive bridges to assist closer relations and understanding, and that it is the special obligation of majority nationalities in countries which have national minorities to insure such rights for these minorities.

We believe that these talks were very useful and that they contributed to comprehensive development of cooperation with our neighbors.

We also discussed terrorism, in our meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Vance for example. We recalled that part of President Tito and President Carter's declaration that dealt with this question, and inwhich the conclusion is drawn that we should jointly strive and cooperate to implement the declaration. Further, in talks with FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Genscher we reiterated our position that we do not accept double standards and that we can make real progress only if such matters are overcome. This was also discussed in our conversation with the Australian minister of external affairs, Mr Peacock. I must state that I was very glad to hear Mr Peacock outline a positive concept at the very start and indicate his government's political will to genuinely struggle more seriously and resolutely against the hostile emigration in his country, which is active against Yugoslavia, Josip Vrhovec said in conclusion.

VESELIN DJURANOVIC TO VISIT NORWAY, FINLAND

Received by Tito

LD081806Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Herzegnovi, 8 Oct, TANJUG--President Tito today received President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic before his leaving for official visits to Norway and Finland.

Leaves on Visit

LD090916Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0850 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, Federal Executive Council [FEC] president, left today on an official friendly visit to the Kingdom of Norway. Travelling with Djuranovic are Budomir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Dr Berislav Blazevic, assistance federal secretary for foreign trade; and Nikola Cicanovic, advisor to the FEC President. Veselin Djuranovic, FEC president, will make an official friendly visit to the Republic of Finland after his visit to the Kingdom of Norway.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1230 GMT on 6 Oct 78 adds the following statement by Mirko Kalezic, official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, regarding the visit: "The visit of Veselin Djuranovic, Federal Executive Council president, to the Kingdom of Norway and the Republic of Finland represents an expression of the traditionally good, friendly relations and mutual trust between Yugoslavia and these countries, to which a significant contribution has been made by mutual contacts, meetings and exchanges of visits at high level.

"These visits should provide an impetus to an even more comprehensive development of both mutual relations and international cooperation. Veselin Djuranovic, Federal Executive Council president, will have an opportunity to exchange views with the heads of government and other prominent personalities of Norway and Finland on the most topical issues of international relations and on the state of and prospects for Yugoslavia's cooperation with these countries, which is developing favorably, making constant progress and offering fresh and broadening possibilities for further development in all fields."

Arrives in Oslo

LD091128Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1106 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Oslo--Veselin Djuranovic, Federal Executive Council president, arrived here this morning for a 3-day visit to Norway. He was greeted at Oslo airport by Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli.

Talks Begin

LD092326Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Oslo, 9 Oct, TANJUG--The first round of official political talks between Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic and his host, Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli was held in Oslo today.

Today's first round of official talks was devoted to current issues in international economic and political affairs. The talks will continue Wednesday morning, when questions related to bilateral, particularly economic cooperation will be reviewed in great detail.

Both sides asserted that a definite slowdown has come (?in) the process of detente, that no efforts should be spared to overcome it and have detente become a universal process to encompass all the world's regions.

Both sides underlined that concrete possibilities are also seen in this respect for a still greater role and contribution of the small and medium-size countries in dealing with the problems with which the world is confronted today.

Disarmament was one of the questions to which serious attention was devoted during the talks, with emphasis on the need for new efforts to come as soon as possible to measures which will mean the beginning of stopping the arms race and the beginning of the process of real disarmament. In this respect, both sides showed a fairly high degree of agreement.

Special attention was given to international economic problems. The dangerous standstill in the north-south dialogue was pointed up. The absence of solutions to the existing and accumulation of new international economic problems were assessed as seriously threatening with new foci of conflicts.

In reference to the Middle East situation, a similarity in views was established in regard to the principles on which a lasting and just solution to the crisis must be founded.

In reference to South Africa, concern was expressed with South Africa's recent, unilateral decisions of Namibia, decisions contrary to United Nations resolutions. The absolute need was reiterated to ensure the full implementation of United Nations decisions on Namibia, and the two countries' readiness expressed fully to contribute to this.

In today's talks Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic also [word indistinct] nonaligned situation and prospects.

At the end of today's official part of the talks Premier Djuranovic and members of the Yugoslav delegation met with President of the Norwegian parliament Sven Stray. Stray stated the satisfaction with [word indistinct] to welcome the premier of friendly Yugoslavia, the country with which the people of Norway founded (?firm) relations, particularly in the Second World War in their joint struggle against fascism.

Speaks at Dinner

LD092338Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2131 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Oslo, 9 Oct, TANJUG--There are no unsettled problems between Yugoslavia and Norway, Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic said this evening, stressing that any misunderstandings in future are unimaginable.

At a dinner given in his honor by Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Bordli Djuranovic urged longterm cooperation between the two countries in all areas.

The Yugoslav premier stressed that economic cooperation (?is particularly) important and that it should and can be further expanded.

Veselin Djuranovic stressed that Yugoslavia attaches particular importance to the need for continual political and other contacts with Norway. More intensive cooperation is beneficial and it significantly contributes to international cooperation as a whole, particularly to the fullest possible implementation of the Helsinki principles, Djuranovic emphasized.

The Yugoslav premier said that Yugoslavia particularly respects Norway's stand in relation to fundamental problems in international economic relations. He stressed that Norway is among the few developed countries which realize the escence of world economic problems, particularly those confronting the developing countries. In his toast Djuranovic particularly stressed that today in the world it is of greatest importance to safeguard the continuation of the detente and its democratization so that all countries and peoples could be given an opportunity to contribute equally to strengthening peace and security.

Nordli Toasts Djuranovic

LD092340Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2136 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Oslo, 9 Oct, TANJUG--Norwegian Prime Minister Nordli has assessed Yugoslav Premier Djuranocic's current visit to Norway as "another valuable contribution to strengthening and expanding close contacts between the two countries." In a toast at a dinner this evening offered in honour of his guest, Yugoslav Premier Djuranovic, Prime Minister Nordli recalled the cooperation between Yugoslavs and Norwegians during the Second World War, setting out that the "contacts established in the difficult years of the war enabled the further promotion of relations between the two countries."

"We have many interests in common despite the differences in our countries' socio-economic systems," Prime Minister said.

Prime Minister Nordli said that Norway highly values Yugoslavia's constructive role in international affairs, in hosting the Belgrade meeting of the conference on European security and cooperation as well as in other fields. The Norwegian prime minister made particular note of Yugoslavia's prominent role in the United Nations in the field of disarmament as well as within the non-aligned movement.

The Norwegian prime minister said that the further development of cooperation among European countries is to the interest of both Norway and Yugoslavia.

Prime Minister Nordli also warned against the standstill in the process of detente, voicing the hope, however, that detente will prove not to have lost all momentum and that its further developed will be enabled.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES FOREIGN MILITARY LEADERS

Greek Air Force Delegation

LD062150Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0958 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

["Yugoslav-Greek Cooperation"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct, TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for National Defense, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic today received Greek Air Force chief of staff, Col Gen Demetrios Papageorgiou. Gen Papageorgiou is heading a Greek Air Force delegation on a visit to the Yugoslav Air Force and anti-aircraft defense.

Gen Ljubicic and his guest discussed possibilities for further developing cooperation between the armed forces of the two neighbouring and friendly countries.

Libyan Army Chief of Staff

LD062158Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1357 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct, TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for National Defense, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic today received Col Suleiman Faraj, chief of staff of the army of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is leading a Libyan military delegation in a visit to Yugoslavia. The ensuing talk passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. Gen Ljubicic and Col Faraj expressed their (?belief) that there exist possibilities for the further strengthening of relations and cooperation between the two countries' armed forces.

SFRY-GREEK INTERMINISTERIAL COMMISSION BEGINS SESSION

LD092340Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1714 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Oct, TANJUG--The promotion of Yugoslav-Greek economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation is the subject of the three-day session of the two countries' permanent interministerial commission that started here today.

The two delegations' respective heads, member of the Yugoslav federal executive council Szetozar Repovski and Greek Minister of State Yeoryios Kondoyioryis, said at today's plenary session that this meeting offered an opportunity to overcome all difficulties in economic cooperation between the two neighbouring and friendly countries.

In recent years, economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Greece has been on a constant upward trend. Last year, the volume of trade (?went) over 180 million dollars, and this favorable trend continues this year.

DRAGASEVIC TALKS WITH ANGOLAN MINISTERS ON COOPERATION

LD072356Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2013 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, 7 Oct, **TANJUG**--Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, talked with Bento Ribeiro, Angolan minister of industry, and Roberto Almeida, Angolan minister of foreign trade, here today on possibilities for expanding Yugoslav-Angolan economic cooperation.

They expressed their satisfaction with the development to date of economic relations since the volume of trade of last year was doubled in the first eight months this year.

The People's Republic of Angola's representatives showed exceptional interest in cooperation in industry, agriculture, building construction industry and mining, particularly in the sector of ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

They expressed readiness to accept Yugoslavia's participation in giving scientific-technological and cadre aid [words indistinct] by engaging specialists from Yugoslav working organizations and by establishing long-term cooperation in this field.

The Angolan representatives made a very favorable evaluation of Yugoslav aid and the work of Yugoslav enterprises in Angola to date.

The Yugoslav side expressed interest in expanding Yugoslav imports from Angola, and this was assessed as a condition for a well-balanced continuation of bilateral cooperation.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM SESSION NOTED

LD092038Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Brdo Kod Kranj--The sixth session of the LCY Central Committee Presidum, chaired by Vladimir Bakaric, was held in Brdo Kod Kranj today. The standing orders on organization and methods of working of the LCY Central Committee Presidium were adopted, and the draft standing orders on organization and methods of working on the LCY Central Committee, which are to be submitted to the Central Committee at its next session, were discussed.

In the discussion particular attention was paid to internal organization, methods of working and the activity of the LCY Central Committee Presidium as a democratic, collective and political organ in the political system of socialist self-management, in accordance with the positions and decisions of the 11th LCY Congress and the corresponding provisions of the new statute of the LCY.

The method of delegating and directly participating by members of the Presidium, the LCY Central Committee and other LCY representative in the work of relevant social organs, and the organs and bodies of sociopolitical organizations at the level of the federation, as established by the constitution, other regulations, the statutes of sociopolitical organizations and by mutual agreements, was established.

The role, character and basic tasks of commissions and other Central Committee and Presidium working bodies were also discussed. The Presidium accepted a report on the visit to Greece and talks of the LCY delegation led by Comrade Stane Dolanc, LCY Central Committee Presidium, secretary which took place at the invitation of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), and assessed them as successful and important for further development of bilateral relations and cooperation. Some other questions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's regular activity were also discussed at the session.

ASSISTANT FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECRETARY APPOINTED

LD061316Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1058 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dragomir Petrovic, hitherto an ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs by the Federal Executive Council.

SAWPY COMMITTEE CONSIDERS INFORMATION ACTIVITY ABROAD

AU061035Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Oct 78 p 16 AU

[Text] As was stated yesterday during discussion at the Belgrade session of the SAWPY Federal Conference coordination committee for political information activities aimed at foreign countries, regular and timely dissemination of information about all SFRY domestic and foreign policies among the foreign public by means of the media represents one of the very important spheres of our system of information dissemination. At its session the committee considered and upheld the draft social accord which regulates many key questions in this sphere of information activity. The accord determines the program of cooperation of Yugoslav radio and television with foreign radio broadcasting organizations, especially including those in nonalined countries, and defines the basic principles in the sphere of information dissemination among Yugoslav workers temporarily working abroad as well as emigrants of Yugoslav orgin. The committee considered and adopted the proposed program of information-propaganda activity abroad in connection with the Day of the Republic.

CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISES IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

AU061040Y Belg ade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Oct 78 p 9 AU

[M. Djuric report]

[Summary] The 12 communes of the Zenica region have completed thei· "civil defense week," during which they were engaged in numerous exercises. According to 'iskovic, Bosnia-Hercegovina republican secretary for national defense, the exercises have now been completed in all of Bosnia-Hercegovina's 109 communes.

"About 40,000 members of civil defense units of the central Bosnia region participated in some 300 different small and large exercises during the 'civil defense week.' About 5 million dinars have recently been spent on equipping these units. Four hundred new civil defense units for various purposes and with various specializations totalling 15,000 members have been formed and trained.

"The exercises and other tests of knowledge have been completely successful because all citizens have taken their tasks most seriously." It is also noted that "the response of members of civil defense units was complete." About 15,000 citizens participated in more than 200 labor actions organized during the week, in addition to members of civil defense units. The participation of Red Cross members and of scouts, Pioneers and youth in these exercises was very noticeable.

PEOPLE'S ARMY ARTILLERY DAY CELEBRATED ON 7 OCTOBER

LD061956Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0848 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--October 7, 1941 is the day which went down in history as the Artillery Day of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]. On that day, partisan units shot salvos from captured enemy artillery weapons on the forces of the occupier deployed on Kraljevo airport.

In the postwar period, the artillery of the YPA has continually expanded. In addition to cannons, howitzers, mortars and other weapons, our artillery has at its disposal anti-armor missiles and missile-launchers. Most of the artillery weapons, equipment and technical devices have been produced in our factories. A multimissile launcher can destroy, with powerful shelling, targets at great distances and over wide areas. Guided anti-armor missiles can destroy all kinds of tanks.

Training of artillerymen has been raised to a high level. The direction, command and guidance of artillery fire, the use of electronics and of other means and scientific methods has been promoted. In addition to modern laboratories and classrooms, testing ranges on which firing exercises are carried out have also been built.

In artillery schools and academies, as well as in other military educational institutions, future YPA artillery officers are being successfully trained. In addition to military skills, they are acquiring knowledge in the field of higher mathematics, electronics and other subjects necessary for successful handling of the most modern combat means. Exceptional attention is being paid to continuous professional training of artillery officers, both those on active duty and those in the reserve.

Units of this powerful service of the ground army have also been organized in many communes and work organizations, and in this they are helped professionally by units of the operative army.

Despite powerful technology, the greatest strength of artillery nevertheless lies in people, who safeguard the traditions of their predecessors in the national liberation struggle.